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1.0. 2000

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HONGKONG.

[183]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

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Cockroaches cause Cancer. Mosquitoes cause Malaria. Flies cause Typhoid. Fleas cause Plague. These and all other insects are rapidly killed.

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The scientifically prepared Germicide.

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The Pharmacy.
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When the Doctor prescribes he expects the Druggist to fill the prescription with Pure Drugs. The quality of our Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods is not surpassed. Have the Doctor's Prescription filled here and the result will be satisfactory!

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THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

PETROGRAD IN ITS GREATNESS AND DECAY.

Was Saint Petersburg a German city? asks Dr. Harold Williams in the course of his brilliant article on "Petrograd" in the current number of the *Slavonic Review*. Travellers used to say so, and they were fond of pointing out the contrast between what they called the German appearance of Petrograd and the picturesquely Russian appearance of Moscow. The people of Moscow, ever jealous of Saint Petersburg, would gladly repeat this commonplace of travellers' talk, and insist that every stranger should admit its truth. I came to Saint Petersburg directly from Germany, but I never felt that the city was German. It was unique and solitary, something wholly apart among the capitals of the world. It was confusing and puzzling. There was a special flavour and quality about it that fascinated, and yet provoked a vague feeling of anxiety. There was a singular and majestic beauty on its dreary drab background; bold, finely-calculated, magnificent outlines of palaces and cathedrals dominating and cooing a swampy dull streets of grey and monotonous blocks of tenement houses, and then, suddenly, the delights of the squares and quays by the river. And the river itself, the splendid Neva, amid all the symbols of fixed and stubborn effort, flowing swift and clear, broader and ever broader, out to the sea and the sunset—the very pulse and motion of power, a river of empire, with a sweep and majesty from which the palaces along the bank involuntarily took their tone.

THE GOLDEN AGE.

The years between the First Revolution and the Great War were the period of a quickened Europeanisation of Saint Petersburg on the one hand, and, on the other, of a gradual reclamation of Saint Petersburg by Russia. The city was very prosperous, and lost its sober simplicity. Its whole texture was looser. It acquired a certain air of bourgeois ease and, perhaps, of bourgeois slackness. Industry grew. The banks flourished, and housed themselves in new and splendid buildings. Theatres and restaurants were crowded. Whole new streets of modern houses were run up to accommodate a new bourgeoisie. Saint Petersburg seemed to have absorbed into her old prestige new sources of influence—the Duma itself, a freer and more varied Press, fresh initiative in trade and industry, new movements in art and literature. Her influence over Russia was multiplied and intensified, and the new currents aroused through the Empire came back to modify her. But the point about this influence was that it was new in character. It was not the pure Petrine exercise of power, but something far more complicated, far less amenable to control and deliberate guidance. For the first time, it may be said, during these years Saint Petersburg tended to become the Russian capital, instead of being simply the capital of the Emperor of Russia. The capital began to be entangled and absorbed in the process of the work of the world. And the work of that strong man Stolypin was an attempt of the bureaucracy to reassert itself amid the changing conditions.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

In those years Saint Petersburg was in the throes of a protracted crisis. The atmosphere was stifling. The city appeared to be pulling two different ways, or rather there was a conflict between the old traditional Saint Petersburg that had just come into being, and was straining some, whether in a direction opposed to that of the bureaucratic tradition. There was no unity or direction or aim. A great nation was straining at the leash. The littering of a supposed revolution, the continual irritation at the oppressive measures of the Government, the thwarting of liberty by all kinds of petty and foolish enactments, the monotonous exposure of bureaucratic facilities in the Duma, the oppressiveness of enforced inaction; and, on the other hand, the growing and irrepressible habit of free speech, the partial diversion of an unsatisfied impulse for action into commerce and industry and agricultural reforms and co-operative and educational movements, the sense of growing weakness and uncertainty of aim within the bureaucracy itself, the lack of any clear leadership from the sovereign, the increasing international complications—all this combined to create a morbid and profoundly disturbing temper in Saint Petersburg.

The storm burst in 1914, not in revolution, but in war. The conflict with Germany reached breaking point. Russia made her choice. For one hour the Emperor returned to Saint Petersburg and from a balcony of the Winter Palace read to a great and enthusiastic throng the declaration of war against Germany. Saint Petersburg became Petrograd. But a change gradually came. The first enthusiasm began to die down and shadows dimmed the bright dawn of Petrograd. The ghosts of Saint Petersburg were lurking in the background. The Tsar had come to Petrograd only for an hour, and he had gone back again to his refuge at Tsarskoe Selo. There was a baffling sense of incompleteness in his leadership. He had definitely committed himself to the war with Germany. But he had not identified himself with the new spirit of Petrograd; he had not in his turn responded to the magnificent response of Russia to his call. There was something reserved, something held back. The Tsar and his court, for a shining moment throwing himself irretrievably into the new era marked by the outbreak of war.

THE END.

And early in 1917 Petrograd finally shook off the trammels of Tsarskoe Selo—that last refuge of the Petersburg spirit—and plunged, reckless and leaderless, into the sea of Russian elemental forces.

All Russia followed with enthusiasm the lead of Petrograd, or, rather, swept Petrograd along with her in her fierce career. For a while the old prestige of the capital seemed to be enormously enhanced. In 1917 Petrograd was the centre of tremendous events. The drama of the revolution was played out there. Petrograd surrendered to the chaotic aspirations of Russia, and sought by negotiations to recover its leadership. Russia came thrumping into Petrograd, and from Petrograd were proclaimed the watchwords that dissolved the fabric wrought by Peter. (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

"A HAZARDOUS OCCUPATION."

The *Manila Times* says—

Warren G. Harding was the sixth President of the United States to die in office.

The Presidency of the United States is a "Hazardous Occupation."

Contrary to the general impression, most of our Presidents have held the nation's highest office during middle life, and not in old age.

These and other data on the mortality of Presidents of the United States are contained in the following memorandum especially prepared for the *Times* by Morton I. Netorg, Secretary of the Philippine Agency, West Coast Life Insurance Company, and professorial lecturer on insurance in the University of the Philippines.

(a) Mr. Harding is listed as the 29th President. However, this includes four who succeeded to the Presidency through deaths of the former Presidents (Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur); and Cleveland, who is listed twice.

Hence the actual number of men voted into the White House is but 25. (b) Of these 25 men, six died while in office, three by disease, William Henry Harrison, Taylor, and Harding; and three by assassination, Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley.

(c) An erroneous impression is abroad as to the ages of our Presidents, it being generally believed that they were men of advanced years.

As a matter of fact, there has never been a man of 70 in the Presidential chair. Only two reached the age of 69, while still in office—Buchanan, who was inaugurated at 63 and served four years, and Jackson, who was elected at 61 and served eight years.

Next comes William Henry Harrison, who was the oldest man to be elected. He was 68 on assuming office but died a month later. J. Q. Adams was elected at 61 and served but four years.

All others were less than 60 years old when entering office. With the exception of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, and Wilson all finished their terms of office before they were 63.

Six men were inaugurated while still in their 40's, 14 were in their 50's and only five in their 60's.

In short, the Presidency has seldom been placed at the disposal of men in old age, but has rather been secured by men still in the height of their mental vigour, who could be deemed "in middle age" rather than in old age.

(d) A graphic way of indicating the excessive death rate of our Presidents is to suppose that our Government had insured all of the Chief Executives as it insured the service men of the World's War. By this plan, each man pays a premium that is exactly equal to the "expected death rate" for the current year of his own age. The premium thus advances from year to year, and represents the actual expected death rate, according to the "American Table of Mortality." Now on the supposition that our Presidents had each secured a policy from the United States Bureau of War Risk Insurance and had paid the regular premium rates quoted for their respective ages, the premiums collected by the Government would have been less than 1 of the sum disbursed as a result of the six deaths. That is, the "actual mortality" of Presidents has been "double" the "expected mortality."

This last figure is the more striking when we consider that, in practical experience, the "actual mortality" of Insurance Companies is always "less" than the "expected." The usual ratio is from 60 to 70 per cent, (giving rise to surpluses and dividends to policy holders). So while the American Table of Mortality has proven too high a figure for the general public, it is only 50 per cent. efficient for our Presidents, despite the fact that they have access to the very best medical attendance and are all "moral risks" of the best quality.

(e) The inevitable conclusion then is that the Presidency of the United States is to be classified as a hazardous occupation, and the spectacle of numerous Senators and Governors attempting to secure election to the highest office should provide the philosopher with materials for cogitation.

12. WIRELESS SET.

13 MILES RADIUS.

At the trade exhibition of toys and novelties, opened last month at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, N., a remarkable crystal wireless receiving set with a range of some 15 miles was on view. Its price is a shilling and the whole apparatus is contained in a cardboard box about 3 inches in diameter.

and his successors. The collapse of the Romanov dynasty and the sudden removal of all ancient barriers created among the people the impression that the object of the great national effort for which sacrifices had been made in the war, had been achieved.

Only those who have lived in a great and dying capital know the bitterness of the end. As she lay helpless and humiliated, all the wild spirits of all the immense spaces over which she had ruled seemed to have come thronging back upon her to peer over her last dark hours. The great palaces and churches and ministries still stood monuments of empire overrun now by a horde of revolted slaves. The Bronze Horseman, that marvellous symbol of Peter's conquests, still gazed out over the river in front of Saint Isaac's Cathedral. Nothing was changed in the stern symmetry of quays and squares. But the spirit had departed.

The Bolsheviks reigned for a few weeks from the Smolny Convent. They began peace negotiations with the Germans. The negotiations were interrupted, the Germans advanced and took Estonia. Petrograd was at their mercy. The Bolshevik Government fled to Moscow. Petrograd ceased to be the capital of Russia.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LIMITED.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Owing to the receipt of numerous complaints from patrons as to the incivility of various members of the Staff of the Hotels under the Management of this Company in Hongkong, such complaints being to the effect that "Cash" has been demanded in satisfaction of Liquors supplied, and patrons thereby inconvenienced by not being allowed to sign "chits", we beg to draw the attention of our clientele to the terms of the Liquors Ordinance, 1917, an extract from which is hereby given:—

2.—in this Ordinance

(a) "Cash" means any coins or notes current in the Colony.
(b) "Sale" includes any transaction in which intoxicating liquor is supplied for any consideration whatsoever, direct or indirect.

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of this section, no person shall sell any intoxicating liquor for consumption on or at any licensed premises except for cash.

(2) Sub-section (1) of this section shall not apply to the following:—

(a) any sale by the proprietor of an hotel to a person residing at the hotel;
(b) any sale by the proprietor of an hotel of liquor to be consumed in the dining room of the hotel at one of the regular meals of the hotel or of liquor to be consumed in conjunction with any other *bona fide* meal for which a charge of at least thirty cents can be reasonably made;
(c) any sale in accordance with the conditions of his licence by the holder of a restaurant adjunct licence.

4.—Where any intoxicating liquor is sold by a servant or employe in contravention of section 3 of this Ordinance the employer, whether a natural person or a body corporate, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance unless he proves affirmatively that the sale was against his express orders and without his consent or connivance.

5.—Every person to whom any liquor is sold to the knowledge of such person, supplied in contravention of this Ordinance shall also be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

The co-operation of our Patrons, with a view to assisting us to carry out the provision of the Liquors Ordinance, is respectfully requested.

For and on behalf of

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.,

WALTER J. HAWKEL,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1923.

W. P. SIMPSON

(LATE OF DISS BROS.)

TAILOR & BREECHES MAKER

has opened Business at

ASTOR HOUSE BUILDING

Queen's Road Central.

2nd Floor.

RADIO PARTS

Just Arrived.

NIKKO & CO.

71, Des Voeux Road,

Corner Pottinger Street.

"Boy! A Good Smoke, my

Slippers and Armchair."

THE

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE, LTD.

Do not supply Slippers and Chair, but They do supply a

GOOD SMOKE.

When in doubt about your eyes or your glasses

Consult

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

Eye-sight Specialists.

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Hongkong.

MORTON HOSPITAL.

Special Attention to Surgical Diagnosis. Radium for Cancer, and Modern Treatment for Diabetes.

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[1055]

VETARZO BLOOD

Medicine. It is a

True Blood Purifier. It is a

Powerful Blood Purifier. It is a

Powerful Blood Purifier. It is a

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.
Tel. Central 236. 2, Queen's Buildings.

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BRIGGS' BITUMINOUS ENAMELS & SOLUTIONS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"UNION"

ANTI-CORROSIVE and ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS FOR SHIP'S BOTTOMS.

HONGKONG DEVELOPMENT, BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY

The Promoter of the above Society (in formation) invites those INTERESTED IN BUILDING AND ULTIMATELY OWNING A HOME on Terms that may be arranged to suit the means of all classes to call or send for a FORM OF APPLICATION to participate in a scheme of Dwelling House Construction.

FREDERICK ELLIS
(Promoter),
No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.



SOMETHING YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR.

WALTER CAMP'S FAMOUS "DAILY DOZEN" HEALTH BUILDING EXERCISES.

All of us have some kind of health. Most of us think it is rather worse than is actually the case. A small minority are over-confident and believe their constitutions will stand anything. Between these two extremes there is a happy mean that makes for a longer enjoyment of health for both those who lack confidence and for those who have over-confidence in their physical make-up. It isn't much trouble to take care of your health if you know how. Let Walter Camp's "Daily Dozen" Health Building Exercises teach you how to keep fit and enjoy life to the fullest measure.

Obtainable only at the

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TEL. NO. CENTRAL 4151.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

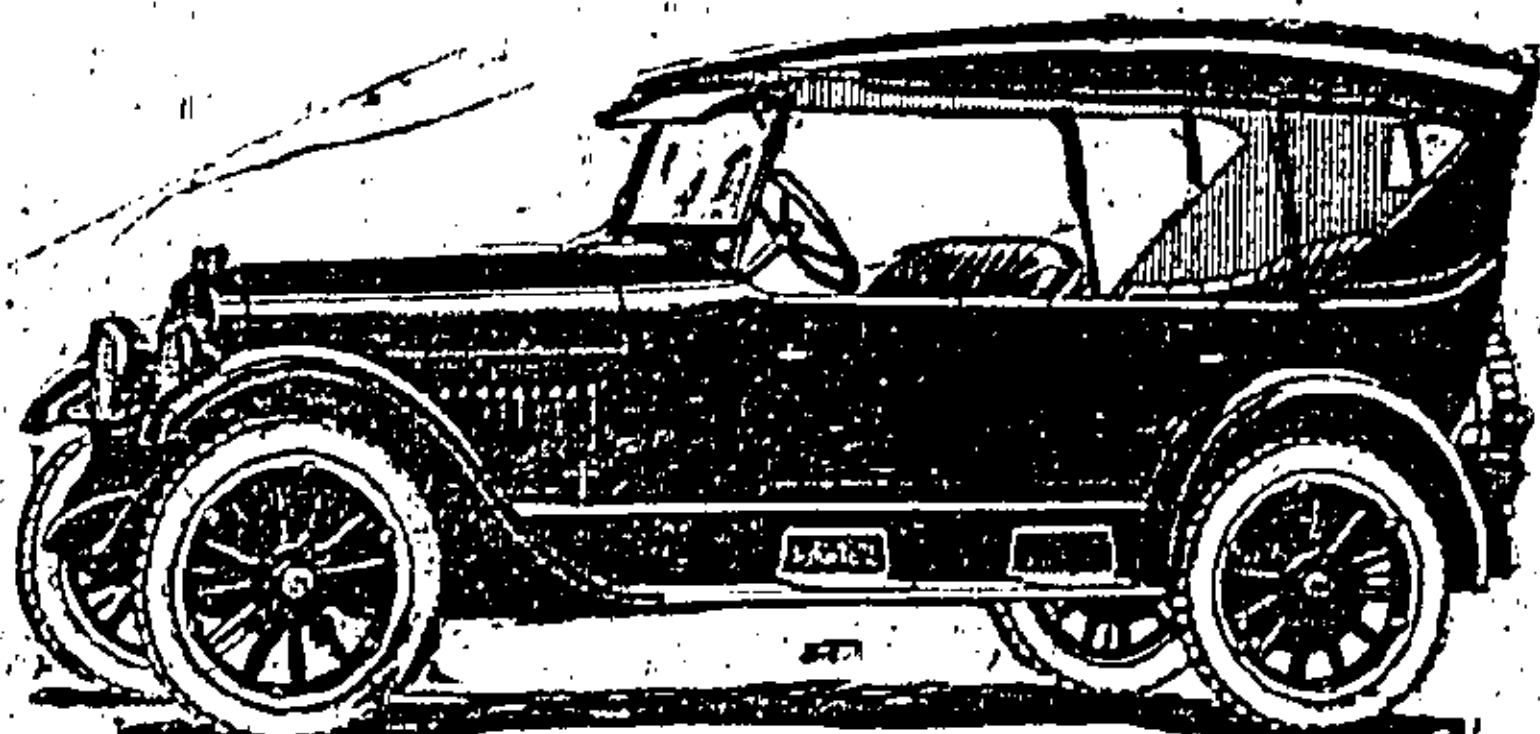
(FOUNDED IN HONGKONG 1863.)

60th ANNIVERSARY GRAND-CHARITY DRAW

IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE POOR OF HONGKONG.

50 VALUABLE PRIZES.

INCLUDING
1923 MODEL 5-SEATER STUDEBAKER CAR \$2,700



"Gulbransen" Piano-Player (\$950); "Nozacar" (\$475); "York" Brunswick Phonograph (\$400); "Singer" Electric Sewing Machine (\$250); "Geophone" Radio Set (\$225), and 44 other Prizes.

TICKETS are Now on Sale at Various Clubs, &c. They may be also be obtained at the HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

PRIZES to be Drawn for on Night of the "AL FRESCO" FETE—2ND DECEMBER, 1923.

F. H. BARNES, President.
SIMON TSE YAN, Vice-President.
J. P. SHERRY, Treasurer.

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HONGKONG WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their report dated Hongkong, 17th August, state—

Since our last Report dated the 10th of August, there has been a slight improvement in the local market, with more business passing, mainly in Banks, Cements and Hongkong Lands.

The Shanghai market, as far as Cottons are concerned, remains the same, but Langkats have strengthened, and have changed hands to some extent. Rubber stocks in the Northern Port are also more active.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been sold at \$1,100, but close easier with small sellers at \$1,065.

Marine and Fire Insurances.—Unions have improved to \$220, with business reported at \$230. Hongkong Fire is wanted at \$175. Cantons have been dealt in at \$620.

Shipping.—Indo-Chinas Deferred have further receded, and shares are offering at \$125. Douglas Steamships are obtainable at \$62, with no buyers in evidence. "Star" Ferries can be placed at \$34. Indo-Chinas Preferred at \$37, and "Shell" Transports at 67.

Refineries.—There has been a marked improvement in China Sugars, which jumped from \$200 to \$220, at which rate a few shares changed hands. The market has eased off again, and buyers are only offering \$217.

Oils and Mining.—The only change in this section is in Langkats, which are firmer with business done at Tls. 31. Tronchs are asked for at 25.

Electric Companies.—China Lights (Old) are wanted at \$14.50. Low Level Trans and Electrics are probably obtainable at quotations.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—All the stocks under this heading are on the quiet side. Whampoa Docks have dropped to \$144, and can be obtained at a cheaper rate. Kowloon Wharves are enquired for at \$254, and Shanghai Docks at Tls. 50.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Sales have taken place of Hongkong Lands at \$90, and Humphreys Estates at \$21.

Cotton Mills.—Two Mills have been dealt in at Tls. 11.75 and Tls. 11.50, closing with buyers at Tls. 11.05. There are enquiries for September shares at Tls. 12, while Shanghai Cottons and Orientals can be placed at Tls. 80 and Tls. 47 respectively, for the same delivery.

Miscellaneous.—Cements improved to \$20, but closed with buyers \$25.75. A large number of shares have changed hands at rates ranging from \$25 to \$20. Watsons at \$21, Dairy Farms at \$25.60, Peak Trans (Old) at \$124 and Lane Crawfords at \$171, are all wanted.

Forward Settlement Days.—27th August (Monday), 27th September (Thursday) and 27th October (Friday), 1923.

Exchange.—The T.T. selling rate on London today is 2/3 and on Shanghai 71.

TRADES CALL

NEED OF SETTLEMENT OF EUROPEAN PROBLEM.

Sir Eric Geddes, president of the Federation of British Industries, speaking at a meeting of the Bradford branch of the federation last month, said:

We are emerging from the bottom of a cycle of trade depression, and a mild form of optimism is possibly justified.

The principal cause of the cyclical fluctuations in trade is lack of accurate knowledge as to what the world can consume, and much can be done by the collation and collection of information by the great trade and industrial organisations to enable their members to forecast more accurately what the demand will be and what production will be. In this the United States is ahead of us.

First and foremost of all measures which can be taken for the improvement of trade and the reduction of unemployment in this country, I would put the settlement of the European situation. We, as a great exporting country, are worst hit of all by the present state of affairs in Europe.

I believe that the great problems of this country would melt, as mist melts before the sun, if a stabilised condition could be brought about in Europe.

France was our friend and would be no worse our friend if spoken to straight. France must be told she is pursuing a policy Britain thinks unwise and which is hurting us.

I do not doubt that there is still room for the Economy "Axe" in our public services, and that there is still room for reduction and curtailment of national and local expenditure. That also would help trade.

Our great difficulty is that the volume of our trade is insufficient to carry the overhead charges in competition with great countries which, like the United States, are producing in volume, and we have somehow or other got to get the cost of production down if we are going to compete in the markets of the world.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET CLOSING QUOTATIONS

| August 17th, 1923. | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banks | \$ 1,085 b. |
| Canton Insurances | \$ 620 b. |
| Union Insurances | \$ 220 b. |
| China Sugars | \$ 2174 b. |
| Langkats (Combined) Tls. | 304 b. |
| Kowloon Wharves | \$ 1584 b. |
| Hongkong Lands | \$ 80 a. |
| Humphreys Estates | \$ 243 b. |
| Evo Cotton Mills Tls. | 113 b. |
| Cements | \$ 284 b. |
| Dairy Farms | \$ 25.60 b. |

BRAINS IN THE PORRIDGE BOWL.

SCOTS GROW SOFT FROM BEEF AND WHITE BREAD.

"Beef-eating, white bread-eating degenerates from the hardy old stock. Scotsmen of today were thus criticised by Dr. Josiah Oldfield in an address on "Fruit and a Long Life," before the Eclectic Club, Jermyn-street, W. When the Scots ate porridge and bruse, and did not mind hard living, they grew so hardy and so brainy that their countrymen of the last generation secured the best paid jobs the world over, he said.

But the porridge is ignored, the bruse is treated with contempt and "in softness and luxurious eating Scotsmen are wasting their inherited race vitality."

The modern Jew is also pinned down as entomologists secure strange specimens, and is subject to remorseless dissection by Dr. Oldfield, who says that he is not equal to his sterling, hard-headed, upright clean and simple-living grandfather.

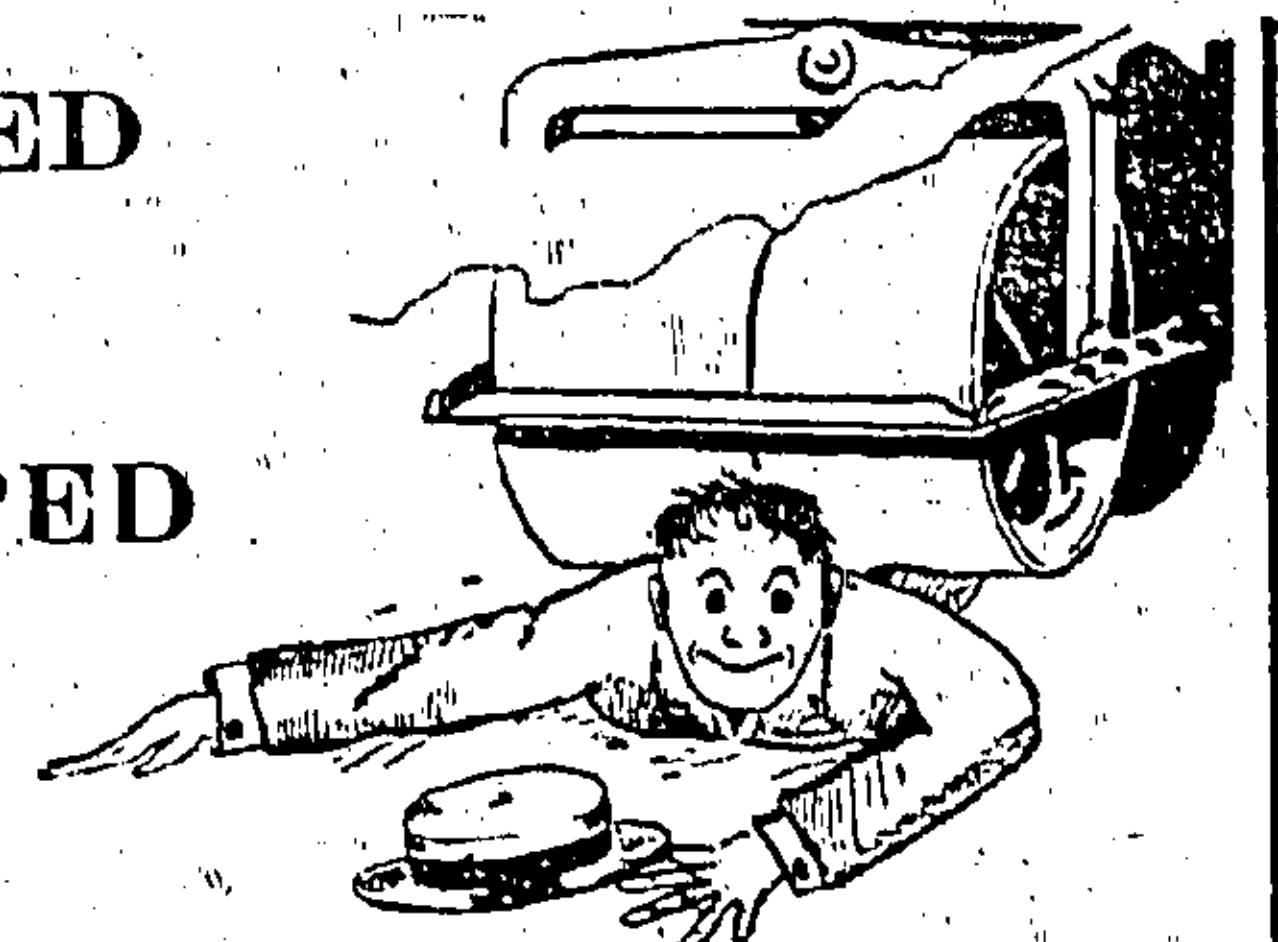
In short, Solomon Isaacs to-day is a man of less grit, reduced sobriety and lessened vitality.

What we have to do to live to 100 years is to follow the example of the example of the rich and eat more fruit and salads.

"If the poorer classes," says Dr. Oldfield, "would shun the lure of cheap meat and cheap tea, and would live on porridge, farmy salads, garden vegetables, fish and dried fruits, oil, fresh milk, butter, milk, cheese, and onions, they would have a better chance to reach old age than the rich."

Here the worthy doctor points the way to physical salvation.

PRESSED AND RE-SHAPED



IF YOUR SUMMER CLOTHES CANNOT BE WASHED. WHY NOT HAVE THEM DRY-CLEANED.

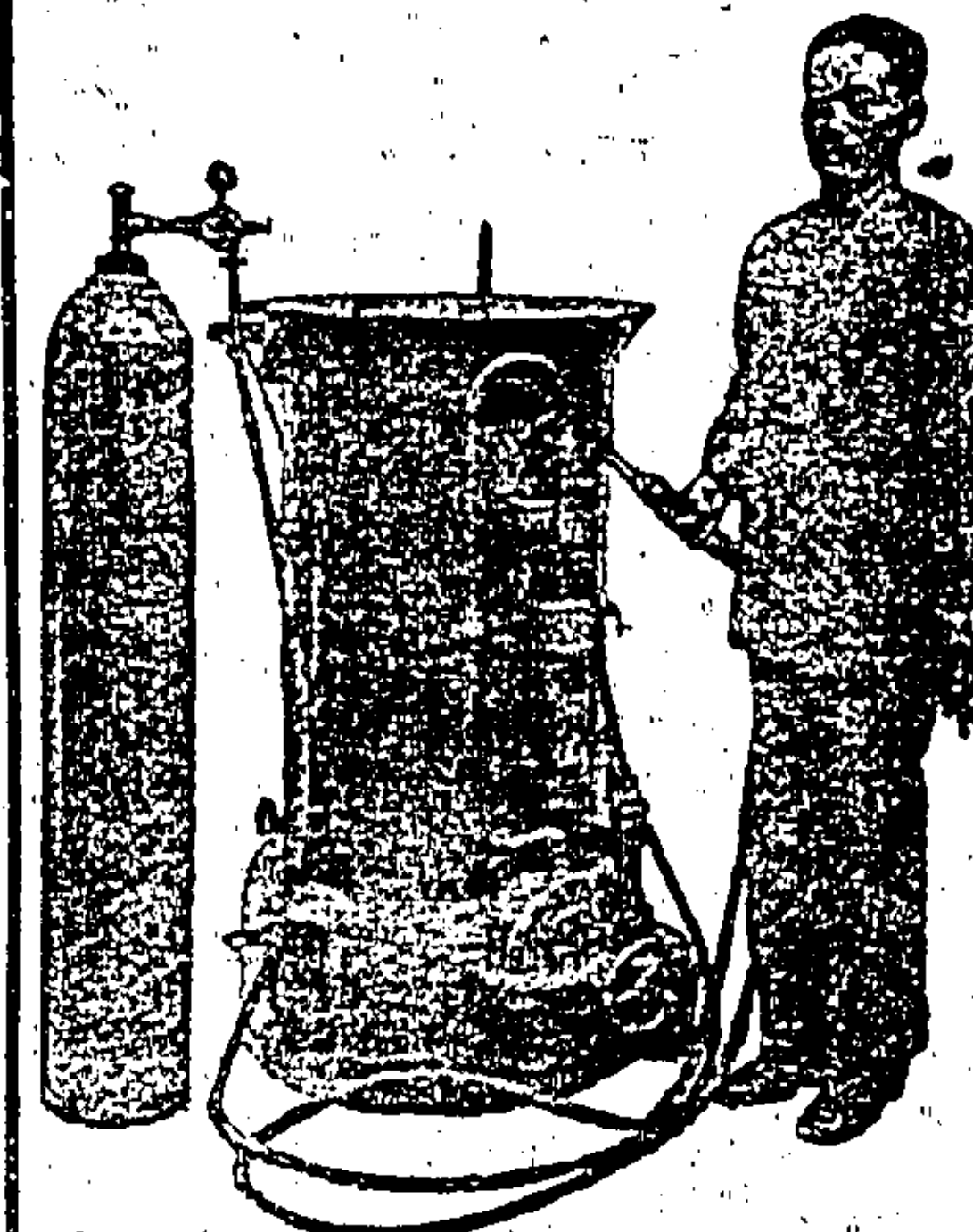
DIRT STAINS AND CREASES VANISH AS IF BY MAGIC UNDER OUR PROCESSES AND THE ORIGINAL SHAPE AND SET IS RESTORED.

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

HEAD OFFICE and WORKS YAU MATI, Tel. K 32.
HONGKONG DEPOT, 15, Stanley Street, Tel. C 1279.
KOWLOON DEPOT, 19, Canton Road.
QANTON, 19, Sharki Central East.

S. O. A. E. O.

THE FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.



DEALERS and MANUFACTURERS of Oxygen, Acetylene, Carbonic Acid, Ammoniac, Anhydrous sulphurous gases, Carbide of Calcium, Motor Cycle acetylene tanks, and all necessary equipment for low and high pressure autogenous welding.

Autogenous welding of all metals by Oxy-Acetylenic and Electric processes.

Boiler Repairs a speciality.

Apply No. 20, Des Vœux Road Central, 2nd Floor.
Tel. Central No. 2544.

Prompt refilling at moderate prices of all kinds of Motor Cycle acetylene tanks.

"ATLANTIDE"

"THE QUEEN OF ATLANTIS"

A FRENCH NATIONAL MASTERPIECE—GREAT SPECTACULAR 12-REEL DRAMA
THE WONDER PICTURE FOR EVERYBODY

IS HERE AGAIN.

MOTHS.

Thousands of dollars' worth of Furs, Draperies, Carpets, Food, etc., are destroyed annually by moths. The eggs are deposited directly on materials or in the corners of closets and trunks. Two breeds occur during the year. Eggs are deposited in May and August, and are hatched about one month later. By using FLYOSAN it is no longer necessary to pack garments, etc., away in expensive cedar chests, to place valuable furs in storage plans, or to pack various articles in boxes or trunks with offensive mothballs.

Clean the closets thoroughly by washing with soap and water and allow to dry, and, after a thorough brushing, hang clothes inside, then spray FLYOSAN freely at top and bottom and close the door quickly. Repeat the spraying twice monthly, or more often if moths are detected, and these destructive pests will be controlled.

FLYOSAN will evaporate quickly from fabrics if they are placed in a well-ventilated place.

USE "FLYOSAN."

THORNYCROFT

AND CO., LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS

London, Southampton and Basingstoke

PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 6,000 TONS
OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)
UP TO 50 KNOTS.

TURBINES AND RECIPROCATING MACHINERY AND PROPELLERS

MARINE AND STATIONARY OIL ENGINES

8 TO 90 H.P.

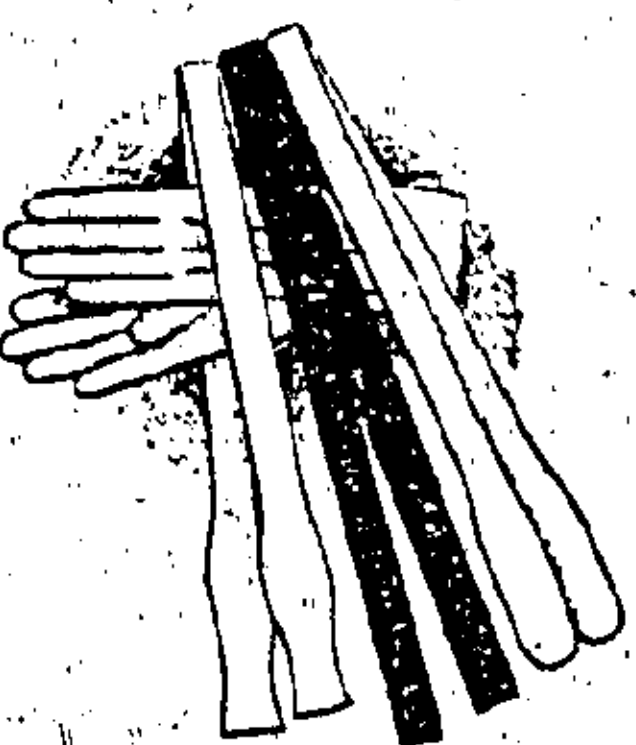
MOTOR VEHICLES 2 TO 6 TONS.

WATER-TUBE BOILERS.

For quotation, apply—

ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING,
SHANGHAI.

Evening Dress Accessories

Black Ties in "Baldie," "Tall," "Thistle,"
"Crescent" and "Batawing" Shapes ...
each \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50.Silk Socks in extra heavy qualities
English make ... per pair \$7.50, \$10.50.
Lighter make ... per pair \$2.50.Summit Quarter size Collars in all
Shapes ... per dozen \$7.00.Dress Shirts with either pleated or
stiff fronts ... each \$6.50, \$8.50.

Handkerchiefs, Studs, Links, Shoes.

Mackintosh & Co., Ltd.,

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building. Des Vaux Road.

THE CHINA DISPENSARY

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, PATENT MEDICINES
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, Etc.

We ask you to compare Values.

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A Large Assortment of

WARDROBE and CABIN TRUNKS

SUIT CASES and TRAVELLING RUGS

All at Reasonable Prices.

Latest Styles

WATER PROOF FOR RAINCOATS

Gents Ladies and Children.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

RING UP: 196 or 198

For All Wool

BATHING COSTUMES

of All Sizes.

PLAIN AND FANCY COLOURINGS.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

THE POWERS LINCHENG NOTE.

THE FULL TEXT.

The following unofficial translation of the full text of the Note delivered to the Chinese Foreign Office by the Diplomatic Body is given in the *Far Eastern Times* (Peking):—

In continuation of previous communications addressed to the Chinese Government relative to the Linchong incident (the attack on an express-train on the Tientsin-Pukow line during the night of the 5th-6th May, 1923, in the course of which foreigners were carried into captivity by the brigands), the Diplomatic Body has the honour to notify the Government above mentioned of the decisions which it has reached concerning:—

(1) The damages which the Diplomatic Body proposes to claim from the Chinese Government for the victims of the outrage;

(2) The guarantees which the Diplomatic Body considers to be necessary for the future; insistence on the responsibility of the military governors and other authorities measures for the protection of the railways;

(3) Sanctions. Punishment of the officials or employees of the railway who were guilty in this matter of neglect of duty or of complicity with the brigands.

I.—DAMAGES.

The Diplomatic Body claims damages from the Chinese Government for the foreigners who were the victims of the Linchong incident.

(A) Compensation for loss of baggage and objects which were either stolen or lost at the time of the attack on the train and for individual medical attention rendered to the prisoners during the period of their detention; these will be based on the sworn statements of the persons concerned in the presence of their respective Consuls.

(B) Compensation for the loss of life and of liberty and for sufferings and indignities undergone by all the foreign travellers while in the hands of the brigands:

—\$20,000 Mex. for the foreign traveller who was killed on May 6th at the time of the attack on the train by the brigands;

—\$200 Mex. per prisoner per day for the first three days of detention, May 6th, 7th and 8th;

—\$100 Mex. per prisoner and per day during the week commencing May 9th;

—\$150 Mex. per prisoner and per day during the week commencing May 16th;

—\$200 Mex. per prisoner and per day during the week commencing May 23rd;

—\$250 Mex. per prisoner and per day during the week commencing May 30th;

—\$300 Mex. per prisoner and per day during the week commencing June 6th.

(C) Compensation to cover reimbursement of the amount expended in supplying relief to the prisoners.

In formulating the above mentioned demands for definite indemnities (A, B, and C), the Diplomatic Corps declares that the foreigners victims of the Linchong incident are entitled to receive from the Chinese Government supplementary indemnities varying according to individual cases as compensation for bodily injuries, medical attention, loss of earnings, and temporary or permanent decrease of earning capacity caused by their captivity or in consequence thereof. Individual demands will be examined and formulated by each case by the Legation of the person interested.

The Diplomatic Corps endorses the demands presented or to be presented separately by several Legations for damages suffered by foreigners prisoners of brigands in Honan, from June to December, 1922, thereby indicating clearly that the Diplomatic Body has been notified of these demands and approves them in principle.

II.—GUARANTEES FOR THE FUTURE.

The Diplomatic Body notes with great regret that the brigands infest not only the province of Shantung but all or a part of the provinces of Chihli, Kiangsu, Honan, Anhui and other provinces; and that the means employed at present to suppress them are notoriously inadequate. The first duty of the Chinese Government being to maintain order and protect foreigners and Chinese against violent acts and outrages on the part of the brigands, the Diplomatic Body invites the Chinese Government to take, through the agency of the inspecting generals, military governors, etc., immediate steps to co-operate in organizing with the help of their best troops vigorous operations against the brigands. The Diplomatic Body will eventually instruct the Military Attaches of the foreign Legations to follow these operations and report to them.

A.—Responsibility of the Military Governors and other Provincial or Local Authorities.

The final protocol for the settlement of the disturbances of 1920 (Article X. and Annex 16) declares that all the Governors-General, Governors, and provincial or local officials are bound to insure in the most efficacious way the protection of foreigners and are responsible for the maintenance of order in the event of new anti-foreign disturbances within the limits of their districts.

It expressly prescribes the following penalties for those who should fail in this duty:

"If, by reason of neglect or rather of conscious negligence, serious troubles take place or if traitors are broken and no immediate repressive or punitive measures are taken, the Governors-General, Governors, and provincial or local authorities responsible shall be dismissed without the prospect of being appointed to fresh posts in other provinces or of being reinstated or receiving fresh honours."

Brigandage having become a grave menace to the lives, property and rights of foreigners in China, the Diplomatic Body will keep itself accurately informed with regard to this state of unrest, and for that purpose it has decided on the dispatch in case of need of its own representative into the provinces infested by the brigands in order to examine

and report upon the local situation. When it appears to the Diplomatic Body that a Military Governor or officer commanding troops or that a provincial or local official has failed or is failing in his duty of providing protection for foreigners in conformity with the Clauses of the Protocol of 1901 above mentioned, the Diplomatic Body will demand the immediate imposition on the offender of the penalties prescribed therein without prejudice to such additional punishments, fines, etc., as the circumstances may call for.

The Diplomatic Body moreover reserves the right to order the exclusion of these officials or officials from the protection of the foreign concessions or settlements, in the treaty ports.

B.—Measures for protecting the railways.

The Linchong incident has clearly shown the danger which foreign travellers at present run on the Tientsin-Pukow line, which is one of the principal means of communication in China, and on the Chinese railways generally.

From the inquiries which the Diplomatic Body undertook and from the information which it has collected, particularly from the International Military Commission, which it dispatched to Linchong, it transpires that the present system of protection of the Chinese railways is insufficient to insure in an efficient manner the protection of the lines.

The Diplomatic Body considers that reforms are necessary and that it is its duty to aid the Chinese Government to carry these out, by collaborating with them in the task.

The view would exist in the organization of the forces of the Special Chinese police who would be placed under the supervision of foreign officers, entrusted with the protection of the Chinese railways.

The Diplomatic Body reserves the right, after a more elaborate study of the question, of presenting as soon as possible to the Chinese Government the scheme which it will have adopted.

III.—SANCTIONS.

The Diplomatic Body requires from the Chinese Government the punishment of those civil or military officials and employees of the Tientsin-Pukow railway whose complicity with the bandits may be established or whose conduct may be found to have facilitated the crime either by negligence or lack of foresight before, or by inactivity during, the incident or whose attitude may have been found to have contributed to the prolongation of the detention of the foreign prisoners.

Without entering into the details of all the prosecutions to be undertaken in connection with the Linchong incident, the Diplomatic Body, after having made a careful study of the matter by means of international commissions both civil and military and by other methods, finds it necessary to inflict upon a certain number of persons the punishments which it has determined. The demands of the Diplomatic Body are as follows:—

1. That General Tien Ching Yu, Military Governor of Shantung, who, as Military Governor of Shantung, was directly and wholly responsible for the maintenance of order and the protection of foreigners in his province, and, as Commander-in-Chief of all the troops in his province, was responsible for the payment, discipline and conduct of his troops, should be summarily dismissed from his present duties, that he shall never henceforth be entrusted with any official duty or mission in China territory and that he should henceforth receive no new honour.

2. That General Eo Feng Yu, Defence Commissioner at Yenchowfu and Commander of the 6th Mixed Brigade of Shantung, who, as Defence Commissioner at Yenchowfu, had responsibilities in Southern Shantung similar to those of General Tien for the entire province and who, after General Tien, was responsible for the continuation of brigandage in southern Shantung, shall be dismissed from his duties and shall never again be appointed to any military command whatsoever.

3. That General Chang Wen Tang, Commander of the Tientsin-Pukow railway police, responsible for the discipline and conduct of the police along the permanent way and on the trains of the said railway, shall be dismissed from his duties and shall never again be entrusted with any police duty on railways.

4. That Chou Te Chao, the officer in command of the guard on the train which was attacked on May 6th, responsible for the defence of the train, who was not in uniform at the time of the attack and who took no action and allowed himself to be captured by the bandits, should be dismissed from his present duties and shall never again be employed in a police capacity.

In conformity with the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 8A above, the Diplomatic Body reserves the right to themselves to order the exclusion of these four officers from the protection of the foreign concessions and settlements in the Treaty Ports. The punishment of certain officers, however, does not adequately satisfy the just claims of the Diplomatic Body.

The attack by brigands on the train from Pukow to Peking, the capture of foreign travellers, the length of their captivity, the measures which had to be resorted to to obtain their release, have proved to the world that foreigners do not enjoy in China the guarantees of safety to which they are entitled. The actual sanction of the Linchong incident should be found in a strict respect by the Chinese Government and all authorities in China for the rights of foreigners and for the treaties in force.

The Diplomatic Body has firmly determined to guard closely and to maintain by all measures in its power the defence of these rights and the application of these treaties which were solemnly confirmed at the time of the final establishment of the Republic of China, by the declaration communicated to the Legation on October 6th, 1912, prior to its publication on the 10th of the same month.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

A REVOLUTION WANTED.

SUN ABANDONS PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION.

SOVIET SYSTEM UNWORKABLE.

(ASIAN NEWS SERVICE.)

(SHANGHAI, August 15th.)

Regarding the formation of an executive committee after the system of the Russian Soviets for the administration of the country until the election of a new President by the Parliament, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has issued the following statement:—

"The most effective arguments advanced are that, under the administration of an Executive Committee, Russia is gradually regaining her present strength and ally regarding her present strength and position while the Swiss Council has been and is always successful in the maintenance of order within Switzerland. It is forgotten, however, that the conditions in this country are totally different from those of Russia and Switzerland. In Russia, all the members of the Executive Committee are Soviets without Monarchists or Militarists, so that they can always perform their duties and concentrate their energies. In China, the leaders of all parties and factions are to be offered seats in the proposed Executive Committee and the results of the last seven Directors of the Political Council in Canton a couple of years ago entirely demonstrated the unsuitability of this proposal to the infant Republic.

When I was in Shanghai last times for the sake of the peaceful reunification of the North and the South of China, I announced that I would not oppose the election of Marshal Fung Kuo to the Presidency, but in face of present civil wars in both Szechuan and Kwangtung which have been engineered by the Loyalist leader, I have abandoned the idea of bringing about peaceful reunification. This is an impossibility for the military.

For my part, I firmly believe that the final real salvation of China and the Chinese can be brought about only by a decisive revolution. The 1911 revolution ended in the establishment of the first Republic in the Asiatic Continent, the revolutionists, on account of their misunderstanding of the Chinese conditions at that time, permitted Yuan Shih-kai to succeed the deposed Manchian Court in Peking.

The revolutionaries are therefore responsible for the present chaotic conditions, as well as the distress of the Chinese merchant and others. They must start another decisive revolution.

Before terminating this note, the Diplomatic Corps draws the attention of the Chinese Government to brigandage in China which in its present state constitutes a grave danger for the whole country as well as for the rights and interests of foreigners.

The Diplomatic Body has received admissions that the Chinese Government were aware of the existence of and recent development of brigandage in China in the official notifications addressed by the latter to the members of the Diplomatic Body respecting the insecurity of certain districts from which the Waichiao Pu desired on that account to exclude foreigners from those districts.

The Chinese Government has now recently been warned that these notifications will be only considered as valid for a limited period and the Diplomatic Body hereby declares that henceforth they will consider these notifications as being official recognitions on the part of the Chinese Government of the existence of brigandage in the districts mentioned and all renewals of the said notifications after the fixed time limit as being official admissions on the part of the Chinese Government of their failure to suppress the brigandage in these same districts where they had denied its existence.

The Diplomatic Body aims at suppression of brigandage in China because brigandage threatens the rights and interests of the foreigners, under their care. But the Chinese no less than the foreigners suffer from the evils of brigandage and when the Diplomatic Body demands that by the suppression of brigandage foreigners should be guaranteed security in China it is in fact demanding that the Chinese should also be guaranteed security in their own country.

The recent development of brigandage with its evil consequences is not always caused by reason of the lack of military force; there are at the present time in China more soldiers under arms than in any other country in the world. But these soldiers do not suppress the brigandage either because, not being paid, they refuse to make any efforts and even fraternize with the bandits or, as is generally the case, because the best of them are otherwise employed. As long as the Chinese Government allows the best disciplined troops in China to devote themselves to those civil wars which perpetually afflict one part or another of this great country the national or provincial armies will be diverted from their true task. They will more than anyone else minister to the misery and suffering of the Chinese people instead of acting as their defenders against the outrages and depredations of the bandits.

If the Government of China continue to authorize or to tolerate these abuses, if they do not set themselves resolutely to repress the brigandage which threatens the rights and interests of foreigners in China, the Diplomatic Body will be obliged to consider what further steps should be taken to protect the lives, the property, the rights and interests of foreigners in a country which although it enjoys the rights and privileges accorded to members of the great family of nations has shown itself incapable of fulfilling even the most fundamental of the duties which are inseparably connected with the rights and privileges of membership.

The Diplomatic Body desires the Chinese Government to understand its intention to obtain in reparation for the Linchong incident the indemnities, guarantees and satisfactions enumerated above.

Accept, etc., etc.

The note is signed by the Doyen and the representatives of: Holland, Cuba, Norway, Belgium, Spain, America, Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain, Japan, Sweden, Denmark, Brazil and Mexico.

TRADE OF HONGKONG STATISTICS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER.

The trade statistics of the Colony for the second quarter of the current year are now published by the Government Printers. We extract from the volume the following figures:

IMPORTS.

2nd quarter 1923. 2nd quarter 1922.

£15,608,703. £21,073,248.

This includes treasure valued at £151,367 in April to June this year and £2,510,680 in the corresponding quarter last year. The imports for the quarter this year were distributed as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| United Kingdom | £1,312,508 |
| British Dominions and Possessions | 1,570,454 |
| China | 2,513,210 |
| Japan, Korea and Formosa | 1,630,482 |
| Other foreign countries | 8,789,799 |

EXPORTS.

1923. 1922.

£18,078,773. £22,012,315.

including treasure

£2,605,118. £3,990,292.

The distribution of this export trade in the second quarter of the present year was as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| United Kingdom | £ 278,562 |
| British Dominions and Possessions | 1,766,780 |
| China | 12,070,420 |
| Japan, Korea and Formosa | 1,000,490 |
| Other foreign countries | 3,762,057 |

The conversion was made at the following exchange rates: April 2/3; May 2/4 and June 2/3.

SHIPPING.

The shipping returns for the second quarter show:

Arrivals 4,284,964 tons

Departures 4,359,104 tons

British tonnage is represented by 2,217,233 tons arriving and 2,234,550 departing.

KIDNAPPED GIRL RECOVERED.

CANTON AUTHORITIES ASSIST.

The story of how the Canton authorities assisted the Hongkong police in obtaining the arrest of a wanted man and in the recovery of a girl named Chung Mui, was told at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon, when a Chinese woman was charged with kidnapping the girl, and a Chinese man with harbouring her.

According to Sub-Inspector Cotton, the girl was kidnapped on July 20th. On that day she went to school at No. 12, Old Bailey, with her elder sister, a little time the girl left the school to buy a paper fan. She was not seen again. On returning home in the evening the elder sister asked her mother if her sister had come home. That same evening the matter was reported to the police. The mother suspected the woman, who was an old friend of hers, and who was a frequent visitor to the house. The kidnapped girl had sometimes visited her. From July 21st to July 28th the mother visited the woman's house, but found she was not there. On the last mentioned date she found that the defendant had moved. On the following day she accidentally met the woman in the street and she asked her: "Have you seen my daughter?" The woman replied: "If I tell you where your daughter is, will you go against me?" The mother called a constable and the first defendant was taken to the Police Station. Later the police found that the girl had been taken to Macao and from Macao to Canton, and the second defendant (the man) was found to be staying with her. They applied to the Canton Government, who arranged for the girl and the man to be sent down to Hongkong. On their arrival the man was arrested and the girl restored to her mother.

After the evidence had been taken the woman was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions and the man was discharged.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN TELEGRAMS.

A TWO-HOUR SERVICE.

During the past year, steady progress has been made by the Great Northern Telegraph Company in restoring its trans-Siberian service to Europe. By arrangement with the Soviet Government, the lines have been rehabilitated, and with the resumption of operations over the Kiakhta line last autumn, the return to normal conditions was in sight. Messages, says a Peking contemporary, are now being transmitted between London and Peking, via Kiakhta, Irkutsk and Petrograd, in an average time of two hours.

THE CHINA MERCHANTS CO. AND PIRACY.

In view of the prevalence of piracy the Hongkong branch of the China Merchants S.N. Company has written to the head office at Shanghai urging the early adoption of precautionary measures for the protection of their steamers. The proposed measures, according to the Acting Manager, are the installation in the gang ways of the ships of grilles gates similar to those fitted on Canton, Wuchow, Kiangnan and other steamers; the employment of guards on board and restricting passengers from keeping in their cabins more luggage than a prescribed amount so as to reduce the chances of smuggling arms on board and gaining access to them without difficulty. It is proposed to allow passengers to have at the most two or three pieces of luggage under their personal care and control; the rest to be kept in a baggage room, the key of which will be in the care of a responsible officer of the vessel.—N.C. Daily News.

A SIGNIFICANT CASE.

RENTS DISPUTE RE-HEARD.

LANDLORD CHARGES SUB-TENANT DOUBLE WHOLE HOUSE RENT.

On the application of the defence, a re-hearing of the case in which Yuen Yung Yu, the tenant of the first floor of 131, Peel Street, and his sub-tenant for the sum of \$77 rent in respect of a portion of the floor, was granted in the Summary Court by the Puisse Judge (His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz) and heard yesterday afternoon.

When the case originally came up for hearing the plaintiff was represented by Mr. M. M. Watson, and the defendant by Mr. M. K. Lo. It transpired that the plaintiff was tenant of the whole premises at a monthly rental of \$37 a month, and was charging the defendant \$77 per month for a portion of the premises. Accordingly Mr. Lo asked that the Puisse Judge assess the standard rent of the portion of the floor occupied by the defendant.

At the time His Honour reserved judgment, but subsequently decided in favour of the plaintiff. "On the whole," said His Honour, "I think the plaintiff is right and that the standard rent of this portion is the rent at which it was first let, that is, \$77."

For the re-hearing the defence briefed counsel, Mr. F. C. Jenkin appearing on their behalf. The point at issue was simply what is the standard rent.

Mr. Jenkin's argument was highly technical, and to the laymen somewhat difficult to follow. He explained that the main point at issue was whether the \$77 was, by virtue of the Ordinance, recoverable in respect of a portion of the floor, when the rent of the whole floor at the time of the subletting was only \$37 per month. Mr. Jenkin's contention was that the key to the problem rested with the "letting date." Four dates were specified in the Ordinance: they were, December 31st, 1920, anti-31st December, 1920, post 31st December, and post commencement of the Ordinance, June 10th, 1923. To justify His Lordship in holding that \$77 was recoverable in respect of the portion of the floor, he would have to hold it was "first let" in May, 1923, when it was, in fact, "separately let." If the portion was not "first let" within the meaning of the Ordinance on that date, and was "separately let," then the \$77 was not recoverable. Simply, counsel's contention was that the floor as a whole was "first let" before the Ordinance existed, but the portion of the floor was actually "separately let" after the Ordinance came into force, and was therefore entitled to apportionment. That apportionment could not be decided exactly, because His Lordship had not at his disposal the machinery for the purpose; therefore they would have to call the rent \$77 over X. But though the true rent by apportionment could not be decided in this case, they could decide what was the maximum at which the apportionment could work out, and that maximum was \$37, the most which should be awarded. He admitted that judgment for that sum would not be very satisfactory, but it would be considerably more satisfactory than judgment for \$77, a sum more than double what should rightly be allowed. The plaintiff could not plead that there had been structural alteration of a substantial description when the flat was let in May, 1923, though there had been afterwards, and he thought this was not disputed.

Counsel referred his Lordship to cases of a similar description which had been settled by the learned Judges in England by use of apportionment. He was aware that His Lordship was not bound by Home decisions, but he thought he would wish to decide by them if in so doing he could carry out the objects of the Ordinance. If judgment were given for the plaintiff again, then the aims of the Ordinance would be totally defeated, and the Ordinance itself an absurdity.

Mr. Watson's reply was that apportionment could not be applied in this case, because there was no Ordinance in Hongkong to allow it. In England apportionment was provided for, but here things were different. Possibly that was an oversight on the part of the Legislators, but nevertheless it was not in existence, and therefore could not be argued. By the plain reading of the law the standard rent of this portion of the floor would have to be \$77. It could not be otherwise. And for his part, when the Legislators drew up the Ordinance he did not think they worried a great deal over this side of the question. Their sole intention was to protect the tenants, and if people coming down from Canton and overcrowding the Colony had to pay a little more than tenants who had lived here all their lives, then he did not think a great deal of harm was done. He submitted that Mr. Jenkin's case could not be supported.

His Honour reserved judgment.

WOMAN RUNS AMOK.

ATTACKS HER SMALL NEPHEW WITH A CHOPPER.

A young Chinese woman, aged 26 years, ran amok at Tai Hang Village on Thursday and attacked her small nephew, aged 4 years, with a chopper, seriously injuring the little boy about the head and body. The boy's mother, who tried to protect him, was also injured by several glancing blows. She was also bitten several times by the infuriated woman. The small boy was removed to hospital, together with his mother, and his condition is said to be serious, there being little hope for his recovery. The police secured the arrest of the woman, who is regarded as insane.

SUPREME COURT.

THE BANK CASE.

The case in which the Yik On Bank are suing a Chinese merchant named Yuen Hark Kiu for the sum of \$73,925.23, alleged to be the balance of principal and interest due on money lent, was continued in the Supreme Court yesterday morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies).

Mr. Alexander H. Potts, of the firm of Benjamin and Potts, sharebrokers, was the last witness put into the box by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., for the plaintiff. Mr. Potts stated that on April 25th, 1922, his firm, through the agency of their Chinese broker, sold 4,000 Ewo Cottons, 1,000 Shanghai Docks, and 500 Whampoa Docks, on behalf of the Yik On Bank. In the case of the Shanghai Docks there was a subsequent capital return, while with the Ewo Cottons there were bonus rights. As these shares were sold "with the rights" the price obtained for them was the value of the shares plus the additional value of the rights. When the return was made Shanghai Docks had dropped, and dropped to a greater extent than the return. When the bonus rights of the Ewo shares accrued, the shares had started to drop, and had been dropping ever since.

Cross-examined by Mr. F. C. Jenkin (Counsel for the defence), witness stated that it was quite easy to sell as much as four lakhs of shares within three days, and his firm had done it on a number of occasions.

Mr. Jenkin: What experience have you had on the Hongkong share market?

—About three years.

—And as a result of that experience you are able to say it is quite easy to sell nearly four lakhs of shares at a good price in a matter of a day or two?

Witness: Well we have done it before.

Further cross-examined, witness said his firm had done business with the Yik On Bank before. He admitted that, in the past, when large wads of shares had been sold by the firm within a few days, the Bank which was the vendor was usually the purchaser as well, and that in this case the Yik On Bank was the vendor, and the shares had been paid for with one of their cheques.

Mr. Jenkin's defence was that in a case of this description the right of hypothecation must be allowed. Before the bank could exercise its right over these shares, it had to give the mortgagee reasonable notice of sale. Reasonable notice had in the past been allowed at two weeks, and sometimes more. All depended on the circumstances. It made no difference that in this case the Bank had in its favour a document of hypothecation allowing them to sell without reference to the borrower, who was the owner of the shares. The Bank had allowed him three days only, although they had formerly agreed that a month was reasonable notice in respect of a smaller amount. It was on this that his whole case rested.

The defendant was then put into the witness-box. He stated that three days before the sale, Mr. Fung of the Yik On Bank had come to him and said that if he did not redeem them the shares would be sold in a few days time. Witness told him that if they were sold, and if the price rose after they were sold, he would sue for the difference. He also remarked "since they had the money they could devour him." Later, he saw a representative of the Yik On Bank and asked him to advance witness money on 500 Whampoa Dock shares, 1,000 Shanghai Docks, and 4,000 Ewo Cottons. He was told that he could have the money in about ten days time. He later told Mr. Fung that he had arranged to redeem the shares.

The case was adjourned till Wednesday.

THE APPROACHING TYPHOON.

The red typhoon cone was hoisted yesterday at 11:15 time and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon this was taken down and the black signal (No. 2) was hoisted in its place, which means that a gale is expected from the N.W. or N.E.

Early in the day the position of the typhoon was given as Lat. 21N. and Long. 122E., moving W.N.W., which is between 400 and 500 miles to the East of Hongkong. Later in the day the position was given as Lat. 22N. and Long. 119E., which is about 300 miles to the direct East of the Colony. The typhoon appears to be moving North.

During the afternoon the vessels berthed at Kowloon Wharves, including the *Empress of Australia*, moved into midstream in preparation for the blow, whilst the Star ferry boats were running with their awnings furled.

SPORT BASEBALL.

The following will represent the Indian Recreation Club in their Baseball League match against the Hongkong Baseball Club to-day (Saturday), at Happy Valley, commencing at 4.30 p.m.:—Catcher, O. Ismail; 1st Base, S. A. M. Sopher; 2nd Base, J. S. Curran; 3rd Base, J. S. Akker; Short Stop, A. A. Rumsdell; Pitcher, U. M. Omar; Right Field, S. A. Ismail; Centre Field, N. B. Kitchell; and Left Field, R. M. Omar.

COURT MARTIAL.

YOUNG SOLDIER'S RECORD.

A record of crime dating from his boyhood days when he served in a reformatory for theft from a gasometer, till yesterday morning when he appeared before a Court Martial at the Murray Barracks on a charge of maiming himself with intent to render himself unfit for duty, was attributed to Private Holstead of the King's Regiment when he appeared before the Military Court.

The charge against Holstead was one of shooting himself in his right foot when on night guard at Wellington Barracks in the early hours of the morning of June 21st.

The Court was composed of Major A. L. Cruickshank, D.S.O. (President), Captain J. M. Collins and Lieutenant W. D. Bacon, and Captain Neville, Royal Marines (under instruction); Lieutenant C. P. Moore, M.C., prosecuted, and Lieutenant C. J. Bailey, M.M., appeared as prisoner's friend.

Lance-Corporal Rigby, guard commander of the Wellington guard at the time of the alleged offence, stated that at about 1.25 p.m. in the morning he heard a rifle shot. Rushing out of the guardroom, he saw accused coming towards him from the direction of the latrines. His right hand was against the wall for assistance and in his left he had his rifle. Witness assisted him, and asked what had happened. Accused said he shot himself in the foot. The medical orderly was called and attended him, and he was later removed to the Military Hospital. Lieut. Rigby went on to say that on examining the rifle he found one empty cartridge case in the chamber. On examining the numbers on the bolt and the rifle he found that the weapon was not Holstead's own property.

In reply to the Court, witness said he heard about three shots fired.

Sergeant Dutton, who was also on the scene shortly after the firing on a bed in the guardroom with three bullet holes in his right boot. In company with the guard commander he searched the latrine and found three empty cartridge cases on the floor. He also noticed a freshly made hole in the concrete.

Captain Tomlinson, R.A.M.C., said he saw accused in the surgical ward of the Bowen Road Military Hospital about two o'clock, and found he was suffering from two wounds of a trivial nature in his right foot.

Lieut. Bailey: When you examined accused did you consider he was in a normal state of mind?—I didn't examine his mental condition.

Lieut. Bailey explained to the Court that he was putting in a plea of insanity. Captain D. Fettes, R.A.M.C., said he attended accused in hospital. The witness gave a description of the wounds, which he described as not being of a serious nature.

Lieut. Bailey: Did you notice anything peculiar about accused whilst he was under your care?—During the first week he seemed depressed but not to any appreciable extent.

Lieut. Moore put in accused's statement of character, which showed a previous case of injuring himself with intent to evade duty, a case of insubordination, a number of cases of being absent without leave, a sentence of 112 days by Court Martial at Cairo for stealing from a comrade, and a number of minor offences.

(Continued on next column.)

BRITAIN'S "GOD-GIVEN HERITAGE."

"I have no hesitation in reiterating my conviction that members of the Church of Christ ought everywhere to make their voices heard in support of our duty to safeguard for dear life the splendid traditions which are ours as to the sacred heritage of the Lord's Day."

"My own feeling is that a word of warning is gravely needed at this time, a word of warning to the whole country and to public bodies in particular, that if Sunday were to be given up chiefly to pleasure-seeking and if facilities for such pleasure-seeking were to be indefinitely multiplied, the price would be deplorable."

—Archbishop of Canterbury, *vide Hongkong Daily Press*, August 4th, 1923.

"The Sabbath was made for man," spake He,

The Man who was God divine,

"And man shall the lord of the Sabbath be"

(And both of them, Lord, are Thine!)

So man, in his modern, majestic pride,

And scorn of his high vocation,

Would couple his lordship side by side

With that of the brute creation.

"Set free from the laws of old," he cries,

"From customs morose and grave,

In innocent pleasure my soul shall rise!"

(Set free to be Nature's slave?)

My strenuous efforts of brain require

The zest by amusement given,

Those musty restrictions only tire

A mind from such fetters riven!"

"What is it that pessimists gloomy say—

That much of her high estate

The glory of England owes to-day

To her Sabbath serene, sedate!—

So long as I give one hour at morn,

A whole hour out of my leisure,

What matters, the while, that my thoughts must scorn

All else but my coming pleasure!"

"We must shut up our trading doors, they say,

Ere the Christian Sabbath commence,

But our recreation trade may pay,

If without question, its own expense,

And a man of wisdom was Cain, who once

Said: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Who cares that the ignorant labourer dunce

Is serving the great soul-sleeper!"

"If I, when my stunted ritual end,

Rush over the day in sport,

Then none shall my freedom of soul offend

By narrow, tyrannical thought!"

Oh! God of the years! Come, haste to sway

The hearts of us, man and nation,

Till the will of each soul is to live Thy Day

Refreshed by Thy re-creation!"

GLADYS JACKSON.

Hongkong, August 17th, 1922.

ANOTHER MURDER.

UNKNOWN MAN STABBED TO DEATH IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

Still another murder was committed in the streets of Hongkong on Thursday night, when an unknown Chinese man was attacked in Queen's Road Central, close to the Western Market, by three Chinese and stabbed to death. The murderers surrounded the man outside No. 337 Queen's Road Central and he was stabbed twice in the chest and twice in the back. The wounded man staggered a few yards and collapsed against a shop window, whilst his assailants made off in the direction of Morrison Street. A Chinese Police Sergeant, who was on duty not very far away, rushed to the scene, and found that the victim of the brutal attack was dying. He was, however, able to faintly utter a few words in which he hinted that a certain Guild was responsible for the crime.

Immediately on receipt of the news at Central Police Station all available police were rushed to the scene, motor-cars and rickshaws being used for the purpose. A cordon was drawn round a wide area surrounding the district and a rigorous search of all Chinese was conducted, but despite the promptitude with which the Police acted the murderers managed to escape.

It is worth mentioning that at the time of the murder this particular part of the thoroughfare was thronged with people, the murder having taken place at 11 p.m. Right along the footpath in the vicinity a number of Chinese were sleeping and the murder must have been witnessed by many. Yet the utmost indifference to the tragedy was shown. Apparently no one attempted to follow the murderers; let alone try to prevent their escape from justice. According to the information given to the police by one eye witness the ages of two of the murderers are stated at about 27 and 33 years respectively. The age of the third man cannot be stated. After the fugitives had reached Morrison Street, two of the men ran down Morrison Street towards Wing Lok Street and the other continued his flight along Queen's Road Central.

The Detectives were busy investigating the case all yesterday, but up to late in the afternoon no arrests had been effected.

A BAD RECORD.

There was no defence, but Lieut. Bailey read a statement by the accused in mitigation of punishment. It said: "The reason I shot myself is as follows:—After serving 3 years in a reformatory school I went into civilian life to begin afresh. All went well until early in 1919, when I was out of work and had no money to spend. I robbed my parents of various things, and broke open the gas meter and then joined the army. My parents were sent to prison for the breaking open of the gas meter. This broke the health of my mother, who has never been well since. It also preyed on my mind so that times I am hardly responsible. On the day in question, as I was more depressed than usual over the matter, I shot myself. I was not in a normal state of mind when I committed this offence. Although I admit doing it, I did not remember much about it until just afterwards. I hope you will remember these things when passing sentence."

Sentence will be promulgated in due course.



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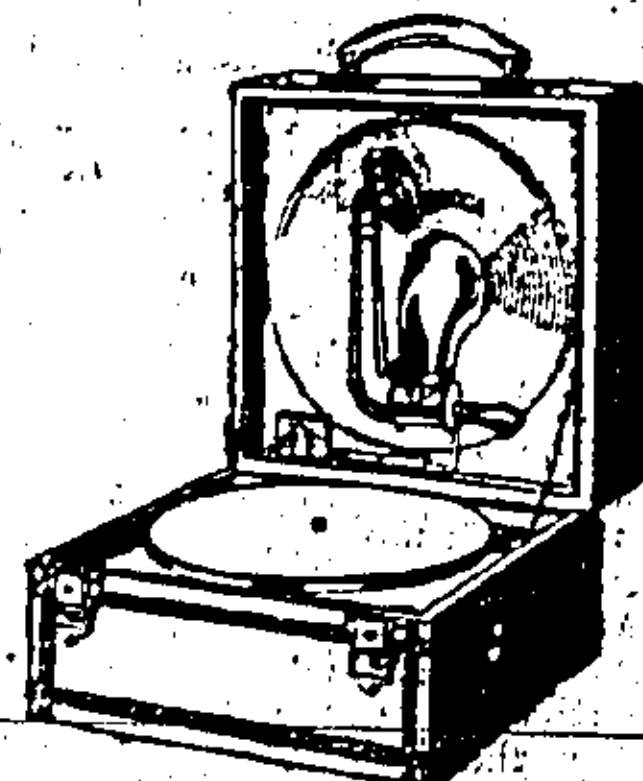
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BOWEN CASTLE" FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 21st inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst. at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong 17th August, 1923. [1182]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENROCH."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 21st inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong 14th August, 1923. [1170]

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"ALIPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mail will be despatched from this port at Noon on THURSDAY, the 22nd August, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels to be received at the Office up to 2 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1923. [1169]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

Certificate No. 2814 for 30 Shares numbered 55303 to 55332; Certificate No. 4817 for 25 Shares numbered 99851 to 99875; and Certificate No. 4820 for 8 Shares numbered 2403 to 2410 registered in the Name of GEORGE HOYES have been LOST or DESTROYED; and should these Certificates not be produced to the Company before the 15th day of SEPTEMBER, 1923, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1923. [1175]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) per Share for account 1923 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 22nd AUGUST 1923.

Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 14th AUGUST, 1923, to THURSDAY, the 22nd AUGUST, 1923, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

11467

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Water, Electric Lights, Fans and Bells throughout.

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INTIMATIONS

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THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS wishing to subscribe for Subscription Grains for the ANNUAL RACE MEETING, 1924, will find Lists posted at the HONGKONG CLUB, JOCKEY CLUB STABLES and RACE COURSE. [1163]

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For Particulars apply to JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors, Prince's Building. [1177]

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MESSRS. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., have THIS DAY been appointed Sole Distributors in Hongkong and South China for the Products of the WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC INTERNATIONAL COMPANY. Our Representative, Mr. W. M. VERNOR, will make his Headquarters in the Office of the Distributor, Queen's Building, WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC INTERNATIONAL CO., E. L. McCLOSKEY, Manager for China. [1162]

8th August, 1923.

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TO LET—TWO OFFICE ROOMS Centrally situated. P.O. Box 259. [121]

TO LET—EUROPEAN FLATS in Lee Building, Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road. [166]

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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A, CHATER ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 18th July, 1923.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. INCORPORATED.

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PARIS: Societe Generale pour l'Avancement du Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour l'Avancement du Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

NEW YORK: The Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.

SAN FRANCISCO: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

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HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

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PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

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For Paper to send Home.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1922.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press.

IRRITATED & INFLAMED EYE

can be directly traced in many cases to the Sunday Motor trip and Golfing. The dust from sections of the local roads contain a decided eye irritant. A suggestion for these trips would be to keep the windshield up and to use a pair of Sun-glasses. Sun glasses of any pattern with either Crookes, Luxel, Kleusal, Amber, London Smoke, or Blue lenses are obtainable at very moderate prices from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent manufacturing optical establishment in South China—located in 58, Queen's Road Central (opposite to the Singer Sewing Machine Company)—Advz.

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BIRTH.

BARRY.—At Shanghai, on August 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. R. BARRY, a daughter.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 18th, 1923.

NEEDED COUNSEL.

Dr. SUN YAT SEN must have disappointed the National Students' Union at their Conference in Canton, on Wednesday when he advised them to discontinue the programme they had prepared for discussion in so far as it related to Foreign Policy, and to concentrate on the problem of the maladministration of the country as being the root cause of the present deplorable condition of China. Disappointed as the Students' Union may be that their programme does not command the approval of the leader of the reform movement in China, it may be hoped that, upon reflection, they will see that the advice tendered to them by Dr. Sun is supremely wise. China's first and last need is a scrupulously honest, stable and progressive administration, and when that has been achieved all the difficulties of her foreign relations will vanish. That was made perfectly clear to all intelligent Chinese by the proceedings and decisions of the Washington Conference. Nothing surely can be so patent to any intelligent Chinese student who concerns himself with political questions as the fact that no Chinese Government exists at the present time having the necessary authority and capacity to administer the affairs of the country with a degree of efficiency that commands the respect and approval of the Powers or the satisfaction of the Chinese people themselves. While effective government is non-existent, not only must difficulties be expected with Foreign Powers, but by solemn treaty, have been accorded rights and privileges in China which are nowadays placed in constant jeopardy by the weakness of the Government and the anarchy in the country that naturally results, but formal expressions

of disapprobation by the Foreign Powers and their intervention for the protection of the vast interests they have built up under the solemn pledges of protection which the treaties embody, are plainly invited by these conditions. In the circumstances it is sheer foolishness on the part of any political organisation in China—be it an organisation of immature students, or of recognised professional politicians—to be indulging in academic discussions of Foreign Policy aiming at the abolition of treaties they decline to "recognise," or at the defeat of what they term "imperialist encroachment." This, unfortunately, has appeared to be the sole *raison d'être* of the Students' Union in China. So far as we have observed, they have concerned themselves with nothing but their crude notions of "Foreign Policy." It is quite time that a leader who enjoys their confidence should make an effort to lead their activities in directions in which a more beneficial influence might conceivably be exerted. The first and foremost duty of all organisations in China which aim at securing for China the place in the comity of nations which her vast territory and population should assure to her, is to vigorously attack the cancer which is steadily destroying the vitals of the country, and destroying also, the respect and honour which the Foreign Powers have shown themselves willing to accord to any stable, enlightened and progressive Government that can be established in China. The hope of China's salvation resides very largely in the growing numbers of young men who—thanks to the facilities afforded by foreign educational organisations, with the practical approval and support of foreign Governments—are deriving the benefits of an education which should better equip them for the gigantic task which lies before them of reforming the entire administration. They manifestly have enthusiasm for the task; but their organisation has lacked sane leadership, and we would welcome evidence in their future activities that it has now been supplied by the sane and wise counsel Dr. SUN YAT SEN gave to the conference of the National Students' Union at Canton on Wednesday. Their concern, hitherto, with Foreign Policy has not been helpful to their country, while if they devoted the same energy and enthusiasm to reforming the administration of China, they would be rendering their country a service which would be appreciated by the Foreign Powers and their nationals in China no less than by the long-suffering, peace-loving and industrious millions of their countrymen. They would then have no more need to concern themselves with fears of "encroachment" by Foreign Powers than has Switzerland or any other well-governed country in the world.

An old foreign resident of Japan has recently passed away in the person of Mr. James Favre-Brandt, son. He was a native of Switzerland, was 82 years of age, and had lived for sixty years in Japan where in association with a brother he carried on an importing and exporting business. He died at Karamawa, a well-known summer resort in Japan.

On account of the growing membership of the Kobe Golf Club it has been decided to raise the entrance fee to 100 yen. The Chairman contended that this was too much for a young member who had just come to the port. A compromise was effected in the resolution as finally adopted. The entrance fee is to be payable in three annual instalments of 30, 40 and 30 yen.

A graduated business tax is to be imposed on all business houses in Canton, and no firm will be allowed to carry on business who has not obtained a license from the Treasury. The authorities appear to have already classified the various businesses, and the police are engaged in affixing on the doors of business houses small tripartite denoting their different classes their classification in the Treasury records.

Details of the record-breaking run of the R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* from Yokohama to Victoria have been received. The average speed for the 4,179 miles, during 8 days 10 hrs. and 53 min. was 20.6 knots per hour. On June 10th 47 knots were covered, on June 11th 51.2, on June 12th 48.1, on June 13th 47.4, on the Meridian 48.3, on June 14th 46.4, on June 15th 43.1, on June 16th 48.0, while on the last day 47.6 knots were run.

A Hankow news agency says that the anti-Japanese boycott is still an organic force in this centre. The boycott societies of both Hankow and Wuchang are active and the different trade guilds continue their regular meetings, where new proposals are made and discussed. The anti-Japanese boycott headquarters in Hankow is in constant touch with the various units, as well as outport organisations, and it appears quite likely that a provincial organization for boycott may come into being out of the present agitation. The Wuchang committee is now investigating the proposition of starting a boycott daily newspaper to disseminate anti-Japanese news in the province.

WEDDING.

FRASER-TURNER.

After days and days of dismal rainy weather, during which old King Sol had rarely shown his face, bright sunshine prevailed for yesterday morning's interesting wedding at the Union Church, when Major J. A. Fraser, M.C., was united in marriage to Dr. Gladys Turner. As the sun glanced in through the open windows and doors of the Church and shone on the bride party the adage "Happy the bride the sun shines on" must have been in the minds of all present.

Both the contracting parties are widely known in Hongkong. The bridegroom is a cadet in the Hongkong Government Service and is at present Secretary of the Sanitary Board. He recently filled temporarily the position of Second Police Magistrate. His bride, Dr. Gladys Turner, is principally known for her sterling work in connection with the London Mission at the Alice Memorial Hospital. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Turner, of Great Barr, Walsall, England.

Long before the hour fixed for the wedding a large number of people had assembled in the Church to witness the ceremony, and by the time the organist (Mr. S. Collett) commenced to play Lohengrin's "Bridal March" as the bride entered the Church, the central seats of the building were well filled. Amongst those present were several Senior Government Officials, including the Hon. A. G. M. Fletcher (Colonial Secretary) and Mrs. Fletcher, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp (Attorney-General) and Mrs. Kemp, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Captain Superintendent of Police) and Mrs. Wolfe, and many others, including many of Dr. Gladys Turner's lady friends, engaged in hospital mission work in Hongkong.

It seemed fitting that the officiating ministers should also be workers in the London Mission Society. They were the Rev. T. W. Peares, LL.D., and the Rev. Alex. Baxter. The bridesmaids were Miss V. M. Naish and the Misses Edith and Kathleen Baxter. Dr. R. Machar Gibson, of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, gave away the bride; and Mr. C. G. Ferdie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, fulfilled the duties of "best man."

The bride was attired in a gown of white flowered silk with georgette sleeves and panels and silver trimmings. She wore a bridal veil of embroidered net and carried a bouquet of white and pink roses and maidenhair, fern, tied with tulle. Miss Naish, one of the bridesmaids, was attired in a dress of blue organdy and carried a bouquet of crimson flowers. Miss Edith Baxter was also attired in blue organdy and her sister in a dress of the same material but of a lemon shade. They both carried pretty baskets of mixed flowers.

During the ceremony the hymn "O God of Bethel" was sung and later, as the bridal party left the Church, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played. Afterwards an informal reception was held in the Union Church Hall, where many friends extended their best wishes to the newly-wedded couple. To the Hon. Mr. Fletcher fell the happy duty of proposing the health of the bride and bridegroom. The bridegroom suitably replied, and shortly afterwards the gathering dispersed.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.
BRITISH TRADING MISSION
ARRIVES AT MOSCOW.

Moscow, August 16th.
The party of British traders, headed by Mr. F. J. Baldwin, Chairman of Becons Traders, Limited, have arrived. The party includes representatives of Ballwin's, William Denny and Brothers, Crossley's, and Nobel's.

U.S. PRESIDENCY.

MR. COOLIDGE LIKELY CANDIDATE FOR 1924 NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, August 16.
Mr. Coolidge has been appointed as his secretary Mr. C. Bacon Slomp, a native of Virginia, who has been a member of the House of Representatives for four years. The choice is regarded as tantamount to a declaration that Mr. Coolidge will be a candidate for the Presidential nomination of 1924, and has thus taken the first step to round up the Southern delegates.

NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR
ASSASSINATION RUMOUR DENIED.

LONDON, August 16th.
A startling report which has been current in New York and Paris, to the effect that Herr Stresemann, the new German Chancellor, had been assassinated, has been denied in a message from Berlin.

COST OF LIVING.

TWO PER CENT. ADVANCE IN
BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 16th.
The Ministry of Labour Gazette reports that on August 1st prices and cost of living prices were seventy-one per cent. above pre-war rates, equivalent to a two per cent. rise above rates ruling on July 1st.

TIN PLATE MARKET.

LARGE ORDER FROM JAPAN
CAUSES OPTIMISTIC TONE.

LONDON, August 16th.
Confirmation of the rumour that certain works had received an order for 250,000 tons of tin-plates, equivalent to 200,000 boxes, from the Nippon Oil Company of Japan, have produced an optimistic tone in the Welsh tin-plate market. The order came as a surprise, as the Japanese market was practically captured by America during war time.
It is understood that the Japanese order is for delivery over September and October, and will be shared between a number of works, which specialise in making oil sizes.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR ESTERHAZY.

LONDON, August 17th.
The Daily Express reports the death of Major Esterhazy, the author of the famous bordereau in the Dreyfus case in 1894. His burial on May 21st under the assumed name of Count de Voilement has only just been revealed.

EARLIER CABLES.

ELLIS ISLAND SCANDAL.

New York, August 17th.
Most of the leading newspapers comment favourably on Sir Auckland Geddes' report on Ellis Island.
The Tribune considers it fair and helpful. Sir Auckland Geddes has not exaggerated the facts, which are ugly enough to call for prompt action by Congress.
The World declares it (the immigration station) to be a model of its kind, but says it is impossible to deny that the Ambassador's charges are justified.
The Times, N.Y., while agreeing that the report is a fair description of the conditions in December, mildly questions the propriety of a Foreign Ambassador suggesting remedies in a matter of purely internal American administration.

DUISBURG FINED IN
DOLLARS.

DUISBURG, August 17th.
This town has been fined 187,000 dollars as a penalty for the attack on a troop train mentioned in a cable on June 20th.

HAMBURG DOCK STRIKE
ENDED.

HAMBURG, August 17th.
The dockers have resumed work.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER
SUSPENDED.

BERLIN, August 17th.
The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has been suspended for three days, presumably due to a recent violent attack on Herr Stresemann, the new Premier.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

FRENCH REPLY EXPECTED
NEXT WEEK.

PARIS, August 16th.
The French reply to the British Note is not expected before the beginning of the week.

EARLIER CABLES.

PARIS, August 16th.

The French reply to the British note will not be confined to a detailed answer, but will contain a general statement of the French policy regarding reparations.

FRANCO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS
POSSIBLE.

PARIS, August 16th.

Mr. Albert Thomas, interviewed, said he had obtained the impression from a day spent in the lobby of the Reichstag that new Franco-German negotiations are possible.

GERMANY'S GOLD LOAN.

PARIS, August 16th.

Following a majority vote, in which the British delegate abstained from voting, the Reparations Commission despatched a letter to the German Government with reference to the issue of the gold loan, pointing out its right under the Treaty of Versailles to priority to any funds assignable by the German Government to the payment of interest or the repayment of capital, particularly if the extraordinary receipt itself is not applied to the discharge of reparation annuities.

FRANCO-BELGIAN RUMOUR.

SABOTAGE ORGANISATION AT
AIXE-LE-CHAPELLE.

AIXE-LE-CHAPELLE, August 16th.
The Belgian military and police arrested 15 persons and searched their houses, in which they discovered bombs, revolvers, daggers, bludgeons and documents relating to an organisation for sabotage.
The authorities have instituted the current zone.

FRONTIER CLOSED INDEFINITELY.

PARIS, August 16th.

A message from Mayence states that the Inter-Allied Commission have decided that the frontier of occupied and unoccupied Germany, which was to have been opened to-morrow, shall remain closed indefinitely.

CANADIAN AUTHORITIES
SEIZE U.S. GUNBOAT.

WASHINGTON, August 17th.
The Canadian authorities have seized the United States gunboat *Copier*, with Ohio naval recruits aboard, for damaging the lock of the Welland Canal. The recruits were detained several hours for their release. Efforts are being made for the liberation of the gunboat in order that the cruise may continue.

LIVERPOOL SHIPPING
COLLISION.HOW PASSENGERS WERE
RESCUED.

LONDON, August 16th.
The escape of the 15 passengers and 20 of a crew from the steamer *Douglas* was due to the Captain of the *Artemis* keeping the engines going and holding his bow in the hole while the scantily-attired passengers of the *Douglas* were pulled up on to the deck of the *Artemis* by means of ropes.

LOSS OF THE "MARVALE"

LONDON, August 16th.
The court of inquiry into the loss of the *Marvale* on May 22nd found that the casualty was due to a grave error of judgment on the Captain's part owing to his over-confidence regarding the position of his vessel. Nevertheless, the Captain was not censured.

LONDON, August 16th.
The Court expressed its appreciation of the most efficient manner in which the passengers and crew were taken off the wreck, and expressed the opinion that this was one indication of the general efficiency with which the vessel was commanded.

U.S. IMMIGRATION.

RUSSIAN QUOTA EXHAUSTED.

NEW YORK, August 16th.
General Lukomsky, ex-Chief of Staff in the Russian monarchist army, who arrived with his family on board the *President Wilson*, was not permitted to land, as the Russian quota was exhausted.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL.

LONDON, August 16th.
The match between Partick and Clyde bank resulted in a draw—one all.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

BOSTON, August 16th.
In the opening of the Davis Cup final, Anderson (Australia) beat Lacosta (France) 7/5, 6/3 and 6/4.

In the singles, Hawkes (Australia) beat Brugnon (France) 6/2, 6/7 and 7/5.

Lacosta opened nervously, but he subsequently showed up prominently.
Anderson was superb, particularly with his smashing service and quick return.
Hawkes started briskly and played manfully throughout.
Brugnon was erratic though he showed flashes of brilliance.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

BANDITS BURN LONDON MISSION
HOSPITAL.ALSO FOREIGN QUARTERS AND
CATHOLIC CHURCH BUILDINGS.

HANKOW, August 16th.

Bandits this morning attacked Tsosih and burnt down the London Mission Hospital, foreign quarters and Catholic Church buildings and looted the town.

Anxiety is felt regarding two Irish Catholic priests named McHugh and Ward, the only foreigners who were in the town at the time of the attack. They are at present missing and it is not known whether they have been captured or are in hiding. The Rev. O'Leary, of the London Mission escaped, and is proceeding to Hankow. A Chinese doctor and other Chinese attached to the London Mission were captured.

Two-thirds of the houses in the town were burned down.

The local garrison, numbering 120, lost eight killed. The remainder, under an officer, marched out of the town.

PRIESTS ESCAPE IN CHINESE
CLOTHES.

HANKOW, August 17th.

It is reported that the priests, who were dressed in Chinese clothes, slipped away in the darkness and took refuge in a native house, where they remained unmolested. Two hundred have been taken captives by the bandits, who, it is believed, are still in the neighbourhood.

THE LINCHENG NOTE.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT WILL
EXPEDITE REPLY.

PEKING, August 17th.

An acknowledgment of the Lincheng Note was sent by the Waichiaopu (Chinese Foreign Office) to the Diplomatic Body on Thursday.

Dr. Wellington Koo, replying to questions by correspondents to-day, said the Government would do their utmost to expedite a reply.

Chang Hu has returned to Peking and assumes his post to-morrow.

SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

POSSIBILITY OF A BIGGER PROJECT.

LONDON, August 16th.

In a leading article commenting on the announcement that the naval port at Trincomalee is being re-established as an oil supply station for the Singapore fleet, the *Manchester Guardian* says:—"A battleship squadron is based on Singapore, looking east, west, and south. It is likely enough that an oil supply base will need to be provided in Ceylon; but if this is so, it confirms the view that the Singapore project is a bigger thing and will be much more expensive than we yet realise. Therefore, we should know more about subsidiary bases like Trincomalee. For example, how many there will be, and what are to be their functions and cost?"

THE "ALICE DOLLAR" INCIDENT.

CHIEF OFFENDER TO BE DEALT
WITH.

HANKOW, August 17th.

This morning Asim Phelps handed over to the Consul-General at Fukuan, Liu Siang, the chief offender in the *Alice Dollar* incident. He will be delivered to the Governor's representatives with a request for the severest punishment under martial law.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

HEAD OF SOVIET MISSION.

PEKING, August 16th.

M. Karakhan, the successor to M. Joffe as head of the Soviet Mission to China, arrived at Hankow on the 13th inst. with his wife and a large staff.
M. Karakhan was met by the high Chinese officials, representatives to the Chinese Eastern Railway Administration, and delegations from the democratic Russian organisations.
M. Karakhan was entertained at a banquet by General Ma.

Major Morgan Palmer, in charge of the American Red Cross Russian Refugee Relief Work in China, states that owing to the exhaustion of funds such work must terminate in the near future. The Red Cross made an original appropriation from Washington of \$25,000 gold about January 1st, and more recently, in reply to the recommendation of Mr. Palmer and the China Central Committee of the American Red Cross (Shanghai) that a further sum of \$15,000 gold be appropriated, they remitted only \$5,000 stating that this sum must be used to terminate the relief work as no further funds were available for this purpose, and expressing the hope that all interested parties would work together to reach some constructive solution for the problem.

A CONFERENCE.
CHINA'S ONLY SALVATION.

The following interesting article has been contributed to the *N.Y. Daily News*:
Is it to the interest, both moral and material of everyone, that China, a united China, should emerge as rapidly as possible from the present bandit controlled political chaos in which the country grovels. One enlightened man, Sir Robert Ho Tung, who can think big, and think beyond the interests of the immediate moment has struck the right note for a revival of a sane and peaceful China. He has called for a round-table conference. By so doing he has drawn a distinct line which will differentiate between the internal friends and the internal enemies of a united China.

There may be Chinese who, through rightly or wrongly suspecting treachery on the part of real or imaginary enemies, might object to attend a conference but these would be the easiest of all opponents to deal with by placing the nature of the conference above all suspicion, by placing the venue of the conference above all suspicion and by placing conveyances to the conference above all suspicion. If the highly placed individual and political or military parties in China so distrust each other foreigners could without any semblance of interference show the hand of friendly assistance in several ways.

Firstly as to venue. To be successful the spot chosen to hold the conference should be absolutely neutral ground convenient to all and at the same time safe in every respect to all. There is no place in China which offers for the moment such attraction for a venue as Weihaiwei which though not at the moment under Chinese rule, will, it is hoped, be restored at an early date to a united China. (It has been restored to China and not a disrupted part of China). Having the neutral venue, the second item that should be fixed would be neutral conveyance, and here again the friendly assistance (without interference) of foreigners might be invoked. It would be a friendly act to China and to her present warring factions if the various foreign countries offered conveyance on one of their men-of-war from his nearest port to the conference at a Tientsin or Super-Tientsin and venue for all. This would absolutely guard the route against any treachery towards the persons of those attending the conference.

The Customs service which is an absolutely neutral service in China as far as politics are concerned and above the reach of possible self-interest could readily supply a body of secretaries and stenographers who would ensure bona fide records of the conference. Such secretaries would have no object in any form of treachery.

As the Tientsin and Super-Tientsin are men who have reached their positions with no silver spoons in their mouths, they are naturally men of a certain force of character, but unfortunately they are often surrounded by an entourage of satellites not so gifted as themselves but who too often know the word treachery in all its meanings and all its ramifications, every means possible should be used to keep such satellites out of the conference.

The Tientsin and Super-Tientsin should each be permitted to have one Chinese speaking adviser who could advise them on matters relating to foreign countries and foreign interests in China.

The President of such a conference under ordinary circumstances would be very difficult to find. "Ordinary circumstances" are mentioned advisedly, as the "ordinary circumstances" to-day in China are political and military faction fighting where no individual in the present arena is permitted to stand neutral. Luckily for the Chinese there is one of themselves in China who stands outside the arena, observing and very sympathetic young man, whom all respect and who would make the most admirable chairman or president of the conference. That young man is the ex-Emperor. By placing him in that responsible position he would learn much of China not only for his own good but the good of China, and, better still, China and most of all its Tientsin would learn much of that young man for their good and the country's good.

The Chinese and foreign press in China have a duty placed upon them to further by every means in their power some such conference as that heralded by Sir Robert Ho Tung. They have a duty to perform not only in this respect but in insisting that the conference is a success in every respect.

Such a conference would draw up in six months a far better constitution for China than the Parliamentary Commission would draw up in 60 years.

Essential to the success of the conference is an armistice while the conference lasts, and during that armistice all Tientsin should bind themselves and their subordinates to make no addition in personnel or material of their respective armies and insist that their subordinates keep the soldiers in hand during their attendance at the conference.

CHINA'S 1923 OPIUM CROP.

While no absolute figures are available, it is interesting to learn that the International Anti-opium Association estimates that to date China's 1923 Opium Crop has reached the staggering figure of 15,000 tons.

The chief culprit is General Ma, Tuli of Anhui, who has deliberately fostered opium cultivation on a vast scale. It is generally held that it is the duty of the signatories of the Hague Convention to demand that he be made an example of and punished in the most summary way possible says a Peking contemporary.

CHINESE MILITARY COUP.
ON CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.VIOLATION OF WASHINGTON
TREATY.BROAD DEFENSIVE ACTION BY FOREIGN
CONSULS.

A daring attempt has been made by Chang Tsolin to seize the Land Department of the Chinese Eastern Railway, to the detriment of important foreign interests and in contravention of the Washington Treaty. A critical position has arisen and is being dealt with by the representatives of Great Britain, the United States, France and Japan.

In order that the projected military coup, secretly arranged to take place on the 1st instant, may be more clearly understood, brief reference may be made to the history of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The building concession was granted in 1896 and, like the Canadian Pacific Railway, the course of the line was projected through entirely undeveloped land. As is customary where lines are constructed under such conditions, the grant carried with it rights to a very considerable margin of land on either side of the line, this being included by way of compensation for pioneer work and particularly in view of the fact that the line could not be expected to yield any financial return possibly for 20 years. Naturally, this is a very important consideration in the eyes of the promoters.

In the case of the Chinese Eastern Railway, this land margin formed a great part of the site upon which the town of Harbin now stands, a part of the town which includes hospitals, schools, and a variety of other buildings. The C.E.R. made itself practically responsible for the Harbin public works and health departments, and this arrangement continued until the collapse of Russia in 1920. It was then arranged that the Chinese Government should act more or less as trustees of the railway, and a Joint Board was formed, composed half of Russians and half of Chinese, for administrative purposes. The technical staff remaining entirely Russian. The Washington Conference confirmed this system of joint administrative control, and thus the matter stood until the end of July. Then Chang Tsolin, having long seen the great "possibilities" in this marginal land, took the action which has caused considerable commotion in diplomatic circles. He ordered that possession should forthwith be taken of it.

A SECRET THAT GOT OUT.

The course of events is fully described in the *Russian Daily News*, a Harbin newspaper, which gives a substantially correct version.

It was late on the night of July 26th when the foreign Consuls first received intimation that the Chinese were about to seize the Land Department. Arrangements had secretly been made, and the business was to be carried through with a rush, everybody to be taken by surprise. The British, French, American and Japanese Consuls met on the following morning and received reports from a representative of the Russian group of directors of the line, and it was decided to advise General Chu Chiang-lan, Chief Administrator of the Railway Zone, to refrain from the projected seizure and come to an understanding. General Chu replied that he could do nothing. He was simply obeying orders from Mukden and, furthermore, the matter concerned not the consuls, but only General Chang Huan-siang.

Asked where General Chang was, General Chu confessed that he did not know, yet, curiously enough, Chang was at that moment engaged in a highly interesting conversation with Mr. Ostromoff, "Will you hand to me the company's title deeds to this land?" he asked. "If you do not, I shall take them by force to-morrow."

This interview was in progress when the four Consuls arrived at the office. They repeated what they had told General Chu Chiang-lan, and received this answer: "I am a military man. I execute orders. I have received orders. I shall execute them."

CONSULAR SEALS AFFIXED.

The next move by the Consuls was to visit the Railway offices and place the seals of their respective governments on the telegrams reporting the whole affair were secretly despatched to Peking.

On the following morning (August 1st), General Chang Huan-siang walked into the office of Mr. Gondatti, head of the C.E.R. Land Department, and requested that the office be "handed over" to him. Mr. Gondatti refused, whereupon the General comfortably installed himself in Mr. Gondatti's arm chair, at the same time saying: "Very well, I shall take General Chang's first administrative act to be to declare the office closed for the day, and to announce that it would be open to the public next day."

Thereafter followed meetings of the consuls representing the Washington signatory Powers and of the whole Consular Body, and long discussions took place upon this violation of the agreement by the conference to maintain the *status quo* of the railway.

CHINESE DOUBT OF POSITION.

The Chinese have since had a number of interviews with representatives of the Powers, ostensibly to explain their position, but principally to see what effect their action has created and how much resistance may be anticipated. At the same time they have hinted at the possibility of some arrangement being come to. At one of these interviews, General Chang complained at exhaustive length against the policy of the company, in effect saying that had the company minded its own business it would not have been necessary for the Chinese Government to take "restrictive measures." He remained firm in his intention to "retain all lands not absolutely necessary to the working of the company." A long interview, in which the consuls insisted that nothing should be done until the views of their respective governments had been ascertained, concluded with reciprocal promises of mutual assistance in terminating the crisis thus caused in the affairs of the railway.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

DR. SUN YAT SEN'S WAR
CHEST.REPORTED LOAN MADE ON
C.M.S.N. CO'S PROPERTIES.

The *For Eastern Times* (Peking) gives prominence to the following statement—

Information from Government sources declare that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., at the end of last month mortgaged its entire holding in steamers and real estate in Shanghai to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank against a loan of Tls. 5,000,000 which has been remitted to Canton and is the main portion of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's war chest.

Whilst no confirmation is possible of such a confidential matter, identical reports are available from Chinese banking circles. Leaving aside the question of the steamship fleet the properties in Shanghai in wharves and godowns represent an immense value amounting to many times the loan made. It is understood that draft of the agreement was made in Hongkong and that very far reaching political consequences must ensue, which will even affect the political situation in Peking.

MODERN DRAMA AND THE
CINEMA IN CHINA.

THE LINCHENG OUTRAGE.

The Asiatic News Agency says—

Moving pictures—dramas and news—have done a world of harm to Chinese society, and the Ministry of the Interior has now issued instructions to the provinces strictly prohibiting the showing of the recent Lincheng case either as a picture or on the stage. The instructions say that the Ministry has received reports from Hankow stating that at Hankow and other places news pictures and dramas have been staged in order to please the audience. They are quite different from those of former days, because they either show an improper way of love making between men and women, or most daring robbery and murder. Consequently society has become more and more deteriorated. Recently, at the request of a certain association at Shanghai, the Ministry strictly prohibited the show of the parade of Chang Hsun Sheng and the case of murder committed by Yen Jui Sheng. The Ministry has been again surprised to read in the *Tai-ku-pu* an advertisement to the effect that the Yixun Theatre is going to stage the recent Lincheng robbery case. The effect will certainly be the encouragement of robbery, and the capture of persons for ransom. In case of foreigners showing the moving pictures of the Lincheng case, the local Commissioners of Foreign Affairs are instructed to lodge protest with the foreign Consuls and request them to stop it. If Chinese are trying to stage the Lincheng case for the sake of making profits, the local police authorities are instructed to interfere at once.

THE REBUILDING OF
PALESTINE.HELP FROM AMERICAN JEWISH
COMMUNITIES.

Six million dollars has been raised in the past two years by Jewish organizations in the United States devoted to the rebuilding of Palestine, and of this sum \$4,250,000, amounting to 75 per cent. of the total, has been raised by the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod), according to a report read at a recent session of the Zionist convention, at Baltimore by Emanuel Newman, General Secretary of the Palestine Foundation.

The balance of \$1,750,000 was raised by various other organizations and agencies interested in the rebuilding of Palestine, including the Jewish National Fund, the Hadassah Organization, The American Jewish Physicians' Committee for the Medical College in Jerusalem, The American Zion Commonwealth and The Palestine Development Council.

Included in the \$1,750,000 is the sum of \$75,000 for the bonds of the municipality of Tel-Aviv (Palestine) which were issued in the United States. In addition to the \$6,000,000 considerable sums were also expended in Palestine for relief purposes. Mr. Newman presented figures showing that the Palestine Foundation Fund had grown during the second year of its collection activities in the United States. The total amount raised for the first thirteen months being approximately \$1,800,000, while in the second thirteen months, up to June 15th, 1933, a total of \$2,300,000 was raised, representing an increase of about 30 per cent.

Morris Rothenberg, Chairman of the Board of Directors, who is also a member of the Zionist Organization of America, stated that the rate of progress in Palestine depended principally on the success of the Palestine Foundation Fund, and that, owing to the increasing support which this fund was obtaining from the Jews of America, there was every reason to expect that the rebuilding of Palestine as a Jewish national homeland would continue in ever greater measure. The Jews of America, he added, were the mainstay of Palestine in view of the economic ruin of the Jewries of other lands brought about by the war.

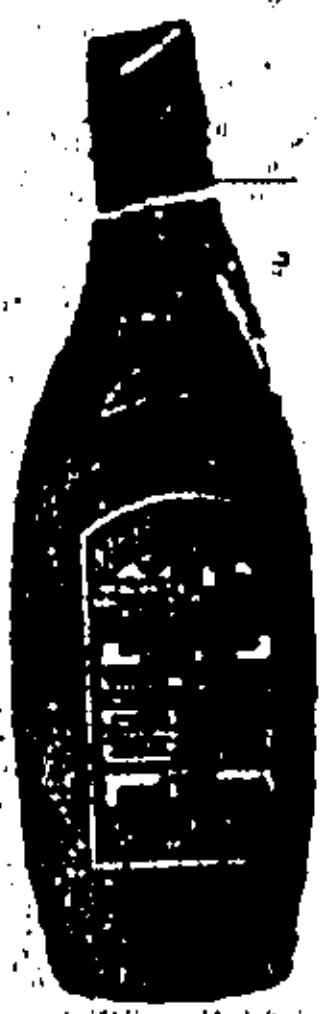
Meanwhile a Chinese Land Department is being organized, with General Chu Chiang-lan as Chief Administrator.

It is generally believed, says the *Russian Daily News*, that this high-handed action was taken entirely on the initiative of the provincial authorities without the knowledge of Peking. It is expected to have disastrous effect upon local business, which is bound up with the proper functioning of the railway. The whole affair is looked upon as a military adventure which may do infinite harm if not checked.

N.C. Daily News.

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LADIES' TENNIS FINAL AT WIMBLEDON.

"SUZANNE" STILL CHAMPION.

[BY A. WALLIS MYERS, C.B.E.]

Suzanne is still champion! Losing only two games in each of the two sets in the final, on July 6th, the French girl came serenely through her challenge from Miss McKane. She had swept through the lists at Wimbledon for the fifth successive year. And in this five years' reign, playing over fifty sets, she has only lost one—to Mrs. Lambert Chambers in the challenge round of 1919, her first year. Verily, a remarkable record, and one that justifies the exclusive class in which she, and she alone, has been enthroned.

The stage was set worthily for a great match. Commander Hillyard took the "chair," as he always does in a Longlen final; the lines were judged by well-known players, Johnston, Campbell, and Roper Barrett among them. The vast amphitheatre was again thronged with an expectant crowd, those exposed to the burning sun qualifying for the American appellation of "fans." And the heat required any artifice to relieve its rigours. Miss McKane followed a new fashion (introduced by Mrs. Satterthwaite on the Riviera) of tying a handkerchief round her neck. Suzanne wore her lucky bracelet.

The heat undoubtedly had its influence on the play. It must have lightened the balls appreciably, and thus caused many of Miss McKane's best drives to fly over their legal boundary; and since the English girl's only real chance lay in deep driving covered by an advance to the net—since a defence so well-equipped and so steadfastly maintained could only be shaken; if it was to be shaken at all, by persistent attack—Miss McKane would assuredly have preferred a cooler day. Nor, if the sun had been veiled, would she have missed the volleying coups, some of them so appetising, created by her own ground strokes. A chorus of mortified "Oh's" went up when Miss McKane missed an easy smash in the second game of the second set—Suzanne had renounced the rally, sure of its fate. But it was not so easy to volley in the burning afternoon glare. Perhaps this is one reason why, sensing the efficiency of more restrained methods, the champion rarely, if ever, went to the net.

There was no lack of confidence in Miss McKane's strokes. Rather did it seem to me that she had too much confidence in their tactical value, and did not change her system of play as and when its impression on Suzanne's game was found to be comparatively negligible. Thus, when the first game, in which she was vantage three, had shown a firm control (no certain attribute at any time in a centre court which contains Suzanne), it occurred to me that Miss McKane might have abandoned the sounding return to her opponent's backhand—she usually got in this quarter better than she gave—and have resolutely gone out for a winner on the other wing. But she preferred to wait for the error, which never came. Only on length that was much shorter did she attempt the forcing drive with its advance to volley. The success of these shots—the suspicion of stress which they seemed to implement on her adversary—appeared to invite their repetition. I dare say, having regard to Suzanne's swift mobility, they would have involved the disappointment of a clean pass on several occasions; but their mere exploitation would have forced the champion to abandon her purely defensive attitude, which seems to give her almost a fixed base. The conclusion I came to was that Miss McKane had the strokes to exert a much sterner pressure; she did not employ them enough in vigour or variety, and so Suzanne, finding that no threat by surprise would materialise, enjoyed a permanent security.

HOW THE MATCH WENT.

Losing the first game, which she might have won, Miss McKane forfeited the next four without any such probability. She was inaccurate; she bent herself, openings came, but were not accepted; the champion's steadiness was sufficient. Then, to prove her humanity, or perhaps to relieve the monotony, Miss Lenglen hit three balls in succession out of court. Her opponent took a love game. Miss McKane also won the next game; she employed her cross forehand well on some mid-court returns and made one crisp, decisive volley. But the champion's lapses were only temporary. She won the eighth and set game without serious strain, and hit a harder ball in the first game of the second set. The increased pace put into these strokes confirmed the impression that Suzanne, despite the heat, had ample reserve stamina. A double fault cost the champion the second game; she won the third on her opponent's error, and the long fourth by keeping cool after Miss McKane, having achieved a fine sequence of volleys to win a point, was visibly reacting. Two really bad shots on her backhand—down the line as service returns—gave Miss McKane the fifth, and, as it proved, her last, game. The rest of the match was scarcely stimulating. Suzanne had no need to strike an aggressive note; the errors of her opponent in reply to her defensive shots were sufficient to carry her out. Miss McKane was vantage twice in the last game; no higher did British hopes rise. *Daily Telegraph.*

THE DIFFERENCE.

The rector of a fashionable London church was induced to preach at a well-known prison. When in the vestry he said to the prison chaplain: "Now I have come, I don't know what to say to your convicts"; to which the chaplain replied: "Preach to them exactly as you do to your own congregation; and remember only one thing: my people have been found out and yours have not... yet."



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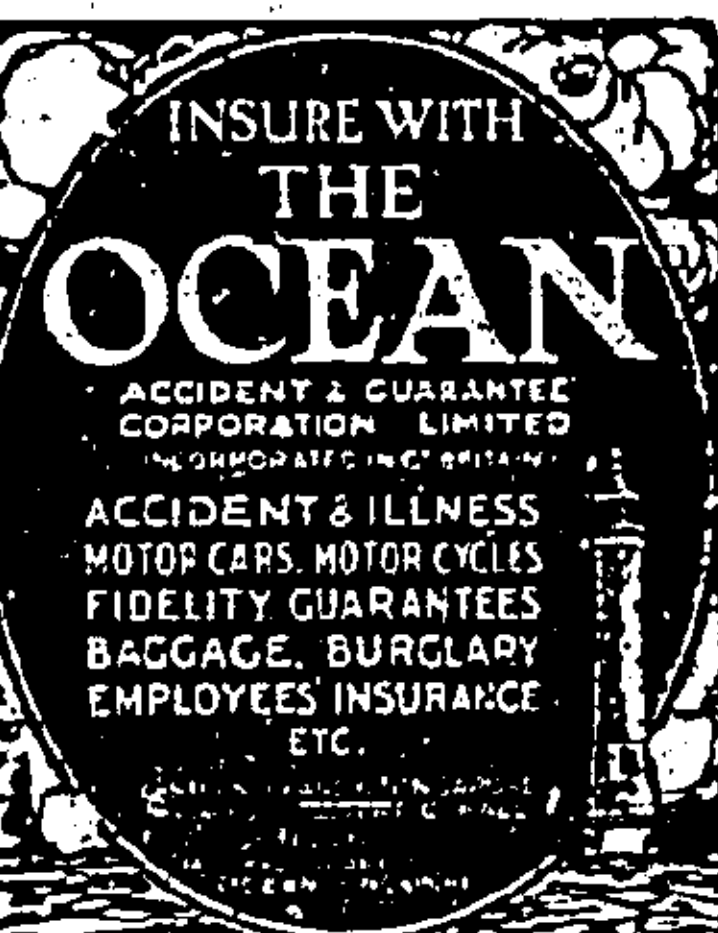
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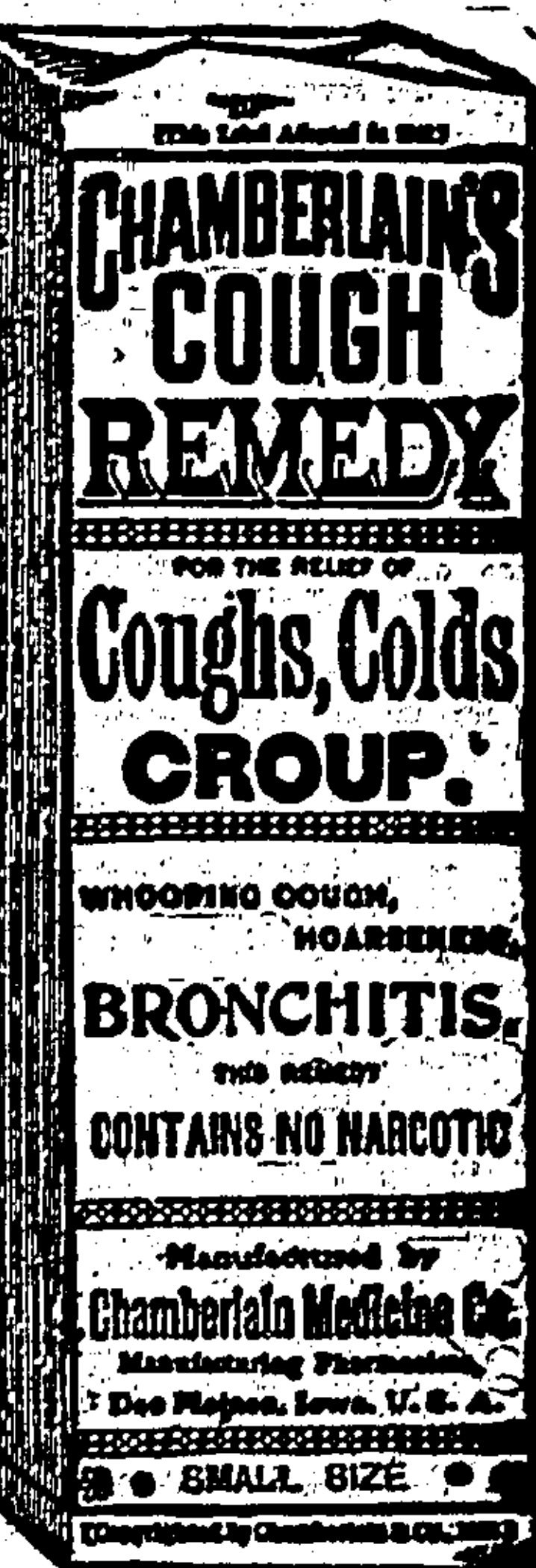
are generally preferred by discriminating men everywhere. They are tailored to fit the leg and are made with due regard to the muscles, nerves and blood vessels they are worn over, and are, therefore, always comfortable. Yet they hold up the hose securely and dependably, giving that desirable wrinkleless ankle that particular men insist upon. There are four other equally good reasons why you should be sure that it is Paris Garters you get from your haberdasher. If you are careless and accept a substitute, you cannot expect Paris comfort or Paris efficiency. Insist on getting the genuine.

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OUTWARD from Hamburg via Ports of Call

| Steamers | Tonnage, d.w. | Arrival |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| *Carl Legien | 9,000 tons | 7th September |
| *Adolf von Baeyer | 9,000 tons | First half of October |
| *Emil Kirdorf | 9,000 tons | First half of November |
| *Schoer | 12,300 tons | First half of December |

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

| Steamers | Tonnage, d.w. | Departure |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| *Schoer | 12,300 tons | 20th Aug. Calling at Manila |
| *Alfred Wegler | 9,000 tons | 19th Sept. |
| *Carl Legien | 9,000 tons | |
| *Adolf von Baeyer | 9,000 tons | |
| *Emil Kirdorf | 9,000 tons | |

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|---|--|---|--|

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taihou — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSEN

| |
|---|
| Fusan — Fusan Station Hotel Keijo (Seoul) — Chosen Hotel Shingai — Shingai Station Hotel |
|---|

IN MANCHURIA

| | |
|---|--|
| Changchun — Yamato Hotel Dairen — Yamato Hotel Hoshigaura — Yamato Hotel | Hoten (Mukden) — Yamato Hotel Ryojun (Port Arthur) — Yamato Hotel |
|---|--|

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A BISHOP ON BETTING.

BETTING NOT A SIN.

SIMPLY INDISCREET FOR A CLERGYMAN.

Bishop Welldon, Dean of Durham, gave evidence before the Select Committee on Betting. The Church of England, as a body, he said, was divided on the question of betting.

The Chairman (Mr. Cautley, K.C.): And the Church of England has taken no united action on this question.

The Bishop: Resolutions have been passed in Convocation, but I do not know that any action by the whole Church has been taken.

BETTING MACHINES.

In the Bishop's opinion, the parliamentary and totalisator tended to be a more straightforward system of betting, but it was not within his province to suggest the introduction of either of these machines if it were found desirable to place a duty on betting. He did not think the State should derive revenue from any practice which was immoral in itself.

What is the moral view you hold as to betting?—I do not think it a sin in itself, but it may easily become a sin. It seems to me to be almost parallel to drinking. The Chairman: Do you mean it becomes sinful or immoral when it is carried to excess?

The Witness: Yes, if a man hazards money he can't afford to lose and becomes a slave to gambling.

A SHILLING ON THE RACE.

He added that he could not hold that a man who risked one shilling committed a sin. He had travelled many thousands of miles, and seen hundreds of men have their flutter of one shilling on board ship as to the ship's run.

Sir Beddoe Rivers: Did you put your shilling on?

Bishop Welldon: No, but I should not have considered it was committing a sin had I done so.

Mr. Wilson: Then why did you not have a shilling on?

Bishop Welldon: Being a clergyman, I did not think it discreet.

The Bishop expressed the opinion that those people who were totally opposed to betting were enemies to reform. They estranged the great body of modern Christian opinion and without that body of opinion reform could not be carried out.

Would you go so far as to say that they are contrary in their view to the great majority of practical Christian men? asked the Chairman.

Bishop Welldon: I certainly think so.

CLERGY DO NO BET.

Have you found that betting is prevalent all over the country and among all classes of the community?

"Yes," replied Bishop Welldon, "but I do not know that it is very prevalent among the clergy." The witness said he thought if a duty were placed on betting the facilities for betting would be diminished and the practice of betting would be conducted on more honourable terms. He described the suggestion that a tax on betting meant State recognition as "all humbug," and said he did not think it would influence people to bet who would not do so under present conditions.

BISHOP'S ONE BET.

"What I say," continued the witness, "is that a betting duty is not morally unjustifiable. I support the proposed tax on betting because I hope it will curtail the activities of the betting ring, and because I think it may lead the way to reforms which will surely but slowly diminish the injury from the widespread practice of unlicensed betting."

From his experience in Manchester he considered the present system of street betting tended to diminish the respect of the people for the law.

"I take it you do not bet," was the question put by Mr. Wilson.

The Bishop: I once had a bet on sculling at Eton. That is the only bet I ever made in my life.

Answering Sir George Hamilton, Bishop Welldon said he had been Headmaster of Dulwich College and Harrow School, where he found a tendency to bet even among the boys. All his efforts to suppress it did not fully succeed.

EXCITEMENT OF BETTING.

From his general experience, the witness added, he found betting was a human tendency among all classes, from the highest to the lowest, and even among the young.

People betted because of the pleasure and excitement they derived. "I would not advise my clergy to bet," he added, "but we ought to have regard to the feelings of our brethren, even if we do not agree with them."

"A MUG'S GAME."

Canon Green, of Manchester, the next witness, said he had written a pamphlet on betting, entitled "A Mug's Game." Betting was very prevalent amongst women in Manchester, and in his own parish many women made bets in sums as low as three pence. Bets were made by women in mills and in businesses and by domestic servants. He considered there were at least 100,000 cases during the year where betting led to crime, and ten times that number of cases of demoralisation.

A NEW PROPELLENT.

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The United States Army Ordnance Department announced on June 21st the invention of a flashless and smokeless non-hydroscopic powder to take the place of the powder at present used in ammunition.

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[463]

STARVING AMIDST PLENTY!

Why is it that with a plentiful supply of food, good food too, men or women can starve just as surely as if they had no food at all?

Why is it that men and women cannot be really healthy unless the food they eat is perfectly digested? And, further, why is it that after a good square meal, not only may you derive little or no benefit from food, but that same food may be positively harmful to your health? These are questions, the answers to which are of vital importance to every reader of this paper.

We pay hard-earned money for food. Most of us, in fact, spend our lives striving for food and raiment, hence it is only fair to ourselves that we should get the best value possible out of the food we eat. Let us consider the question—how men and women can't be healthy unless the food they eat is perfectly digested. It is a strong statement to make, but it is a true one, nevertheless. For the food you eat is intended to rebuild and replace the wear and tear that is daily, hourly, going on in your body.

Good food, well digested, renews bone, muscle and tissue, and makes you healthy and strong. Good food, badly digested, doesn't nourish your body as it should and consequently there is a weakening of the muscular fibre, nervous tissue with impoverished blood. Then you are in a poor state of health, a victim of the many symptoms which have their origin in bad digestion.

Every time you eat food, it should, as it passes through the system, give up its nourishment to enrich the blood and repair and build up the whole bodily system. But that is only possible when your digestion is quite satisfactory. In the case of indigestion the food ferments in the intestines, gives off harmful products, some of which most certainly find their way into the blood, and are thus carried to all parts of the system. That is the reason why food can sometimes be worse than useless.

What we strongly advise you to do whenever indigestion threatens to endanger your health, is to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Its success in banishing stomach and liver troubles has been proved time and again beyond all doubt. Its remarkable efficiency depends, not upon any one ingredient, but upon many heral extracts, which, in combination, exert a wonderfully curative and strengthening influence upon the stomach, liver and bowels.

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| SALES | SUBJECT TO ALTERATION. | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | "TUNGSHING" | Sunday, 19th Aug. 9 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | "TAISANG" | Monday, 20th Aug. Noon. |
| BANGKOK via SWATOW | "CHAKSANG" | Monday, 20th Aug. 2 p.m. |
| TSINGTAU via SWATOW | | |
| SHANGHAI | "KWONGSANG" | Wednesday, 22nd Aug. Noon. |
| TIENTSIN | "CHUPANG" | Wednesday, 22nd Aug. 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI & CALCUTTA | "LAISANG" | Wednesday, 22nd Aug. 3 p.m. |
| HAIPHONG via HOIHOW | "LEESANG" | Friday, 24th Aug. 3 a.m. |
| KORE via SHANGHAI | "KUTANG" | Friday, 24th Aug. Noon. |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | "WAISHING" | Friday, 24th Aug. Noon. |
| MANILA | "WINGSANG" | Friday, 24th Aug. 3 p.m. |
| SANDAKAN | "MAUSANG" | Saturday, 25th Aug. 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | "TAKSANG" | Sunday, 26th Aug. 9 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI & CALCUTTA | "FOOKSANG" | Tuesday, 28th Aug. 3 p.m. |
| BANGKOK via HOIHOW | "CHUNSHING" | Wednesday, 5th Sept. 8 a.m. |

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HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo sailing at Haiphong when convenient.

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| Vessel | Des Hongkong | Vessel | Leaves Hongkong | Discharges |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| "FEMBRONESHIRE" | 28th Aug. | "GLENBEG" | 22nd Aug. | London, Rotterdam & Hamburg. |
| "GLENLUCE" | 10th Sept. | "GLENSAND" | 18th Sept. | Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg. |
| "GLENOGLE" | 20th Sept. | | | |
| "CARMARTHENSHIRE" | 8th Oct. | | | |

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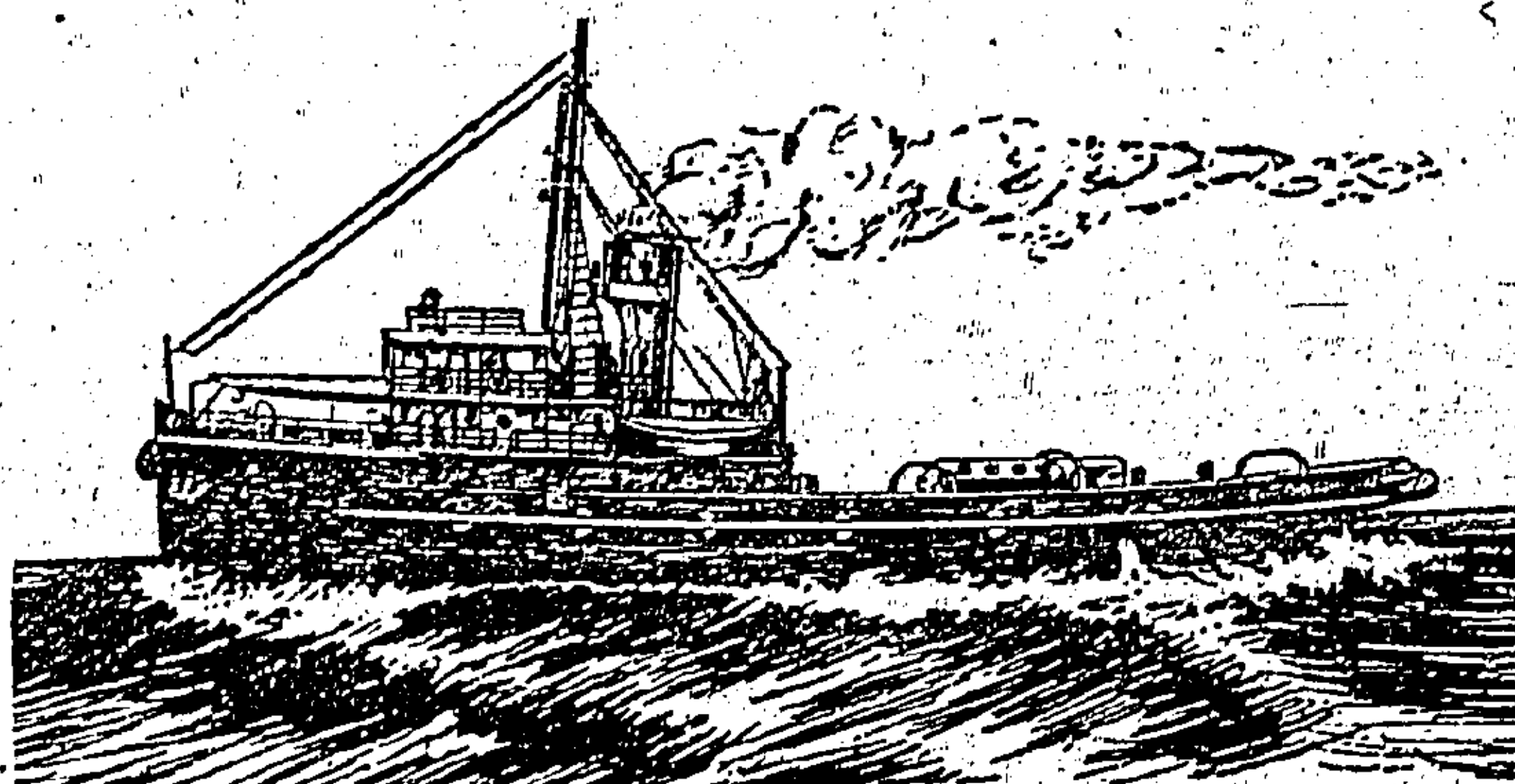
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 16th.
Empress of Australia, British str., 12,292 tons, Capt. S. Robinson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.P.S.S. Ltd.
Mexico Maru, Japanese str., 3,335 tons, Capt. S. Mochizuki, from Nagasaki, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Mohun, Chinese str., 761 tons, Capt. C. A. Hill, from Tientsin and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Dunk Tank & Co.
Van Overstraten, Dutch str., 3,836 tons, Capt. H. O. Bron, from Amoy, with a general cargo.—J.C.S.L.
Wongheikung, British str., 1,002 tons, Capt. J. T. Thirlwell, from Saigon, with rice.—Kung Chung & Co.
 August 17th.
Gingo Maru, Japanese str., 6,118 tons, Capt. Y. Yamamura, from Valparaiso and Kure, with a general cargo.—T.K.K.
Lake Glen, American str., 1,654 tons, Capt. E. Schuez, from Penang, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Shanghai, British str., 1,368 tons, Capt. R. Robertson, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Selkirk, Norwegian str., 1,395 tons, Capt. T. E. Norrell, from Shanghai.—K. Larsen & Co.
Tea, British str., 1,355 tons, Capt. H. Walker, from Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Empress Maru, Japanese str., 1,057 tons, Y. Matsui, from Kooling, with coal.—Y.K.K.
Yokohama Maru, Japanese str., 1,287 tons, Capt. Y. Sugimoto, from Daiien, with coal.—M.B.K.

CLEARANCES.

August 17th.
Andre Loh, for Shanghai.
Changhite, for Canton.
Huolong, for Swatow.
Hok Chuan, for Kwang Chou Wan.
Huichui, for Saigon.
Lingchen, for Canton.
Maria Maru, for Saigon.
Persia Maru, for Moji.
President Pierce, for Manila.
Samarang Maru, for Batavia.
Shanghai, for Canton.
Taiyo Maru, for Haiphong.
Wongheikung, for Canton.
Yokohama, for Hongkong.
Yokohama, for Hoihow.

PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. *Empress of Australia*, on August 16th:—Mr. J. Anderson, Mrs. L. Artindale, Miss A. Artindale, Mr. J. B. Behar, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. M. Bernard, Mr. G. Boelen, Mr. and Mrs. Bourne, Mr. J. Britchbank, Mr. N. Brown, Mr. M. Carl, Mrs. H. S. Cole, Miss G. Cumine, Mrs. L. T. Ellis, Miss E. Gibson, Mrs. K. E. Gray, Mr. I. Haim, Miss J. Harne, Mr. W. J. Hiedenbrand, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. H. Hupedren, Dr. and Mrs. H. Hunt, Mr. A. N. Jureldine, Dr. C. Kew, Mr. A. Lafuenk, Miss H. A. Lawrence, Mrs. D. J. Lewis, Miss C. MacKenzie, Miss L. Macdon, Miss C. Marcel, Mrs. W. H. Plant, Miss M. C. Ruffen, Mr. H. Schanberg, Mrs. A. Shier, Mr. C. Shantz, Mr. E. Tambeur, Mr. H. Von Hein, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Armstrong, Mr. L. M. Bower, Miss M. Christensen, Miss L. J. Crockett, Miss M. Doty, Mr. and Mrs. K. Duncan, Miss Duncan, Mrs. R. Euter, Miss A. Goussiaux, Mr. C. N. Leard, Mr. G. C. Loper, Mr. and Mrs. W. Macdonald, Miss Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Parker, Miss L. Parker (2), Mrs. L. Sissons, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Wilcox, Miss L. Wilcox, Mr. Y. B. But, Mr. W. P. But.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Nellie* left London for China and Japan on August 15th, at 3 p.m.
 The s.s. *Sunway* left Shanghai on the 14th inst. (via Swatow), and is due at Hongkong to-day.
 The s.s. *Lingchow* left Shanghai on the 16th inst. (via Amoy), and is due at Hongkong on the 20th inst.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Nagano Maru* (Bombay line), left Bombay for Hongkong via Tutuorin and Singapore on August 15th, and is expected here on August 25th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tango Maru* (Australia line), left Manila for Hongkong on August 16th, and is expected here August 18th, a.m.

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VESSELS EXPECTED.

Amboise (M.M.), due August 25th.
Bellerophon (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 7th.
Benedi (Ben Line), due Sept. 8th.
Cordillera (M.M.), due September 11th.
Empress of Asia, due August 27th.
Leomedon (Blue Funnel), due August 19th.
Liverpool Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 20th.
Mentor (Blue Funnel), due August 21st.
Merion (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 8th.
Perseus (Blue Funnel), due August 25th.
Scheer (Hugo Stanes), due August 10th.
Shikyo Maru (T.K.K.), due August 21st.
Victoria, due August 27th.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—19th August, 1923, 12th Sunday after Trinity.
 Holy Communion (8 a.m.); Children's Service (10 a.m.); Matins (11 a.m.); Responses; Ferial; Venite, No. 28 (Luther); Psalms, 65, 66; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart, Turlo; Benedicite, No. 11 (Attwood); Anthem, "Son of My Soul" (Turner); Hymns, 298, N.B.—Psalms 65, verses 1, 2, 11, 12 in unison.
 Psalm 65, verses 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 18, G. P. in unison.
 Hymns: 298, verse 4, in unison.
 Holy Communion (12 noon); Evensong (6 p.m.); Responses, Ferial; Psalms, 68 (Woodward, Cooke); Magnificat, No. 12 (Wobbe); Nunc Dimittis, No. 6, Lloyd; Hymns, 175, 223, 27.
 UNION CHURCH (Kennedy Road).—Sunday Services, August 19th:—Morning Service at 11 a.m.
 Hymns: 135, 739, 815, 112 (Psalm Cxxxv); Anthem: "When my heart is overwhelmed."
 Evening Service at 8 o'clock.
 Hymns: 318, 453, 666, 333.
 Preacher at both services:—Rev. E. A. Bustin. [1889]

WEATHER REPORT.

August 16th at 17.22.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.:—Depression or typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat 19 deg. N. Long. 136 deg. E., moving N.W.
 August 17th at 10.00.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.:—Typhoon within 60 miles of Lat. 21 deg. N. Long. 123 deg. E., moving W.N.W.
 August 17th at 11.25.—Local signal No. 1 hoisted.
 August 17th at 11.32.—Pressure has increased considerably over S. Formosa and N. Luzon. It has decreased slightly over Kwantung, Indo-China and the Visayas.
 At 6 a.m. this morning the western typhoon was about 100 miles S.E. of Koshun moving rather rapidly W.N.W. or W.
 Present conditions indicate that it will strike the coast between Amoy and Hongkong to-morrow morning.
 The position of the eastern typhoon is uncertain.
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 17th August, 0.45 inch. Total since January 1st, 55.4 inches, against an average of 60.19 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 18th Aug., is as follows:—
 District Forecast
 Formosa Channel ... Cyclonic gales.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks ... do.
 Hongkong and Lamcocks ... do.
 Hongkong to Gap Rock ... Moderate N. winds, at first, possibly cyclonic gales later: fair at first overcast and rainy later.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Baines ... N.E. winds at first, freshening to gale, then moderating to fresh breeze from N. later.

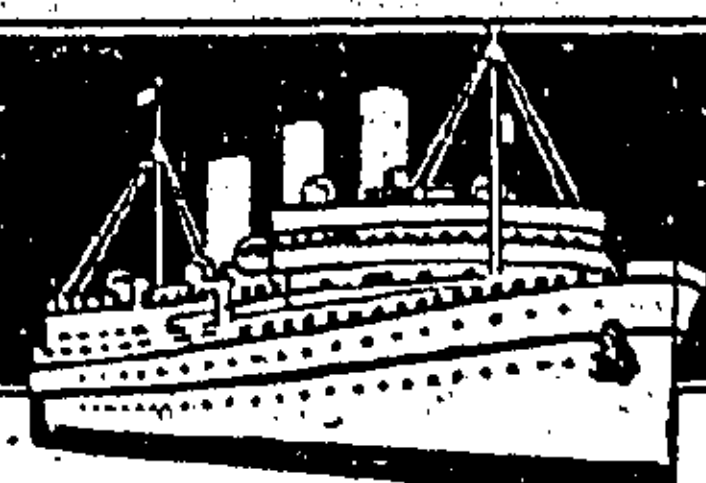
BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

Waterlevels in English Feet at 8 a.m.

| Place of Observation. | Highest Water recorded. | Lowest Water recorded. | W.L. Aug. 16. | W.L. Aug. 17. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Wuchow, W. River | +79.50 | -2.43 | — | — |
| Kongmoon, W. River | +14.70 | -0.80 | — | — |
| Linkinghow, N. River | +57.00 | — | 22.5 | — |
| Bamshui, N. River | +27.25 | -5.00 | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| Shiklung, E. River | +16.15 | -0.98 | 9.4 | — |

Engineer-in-Chief.

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|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Empress Australia Aug. 24 | Sept. 12 | Montcalm | Sept. 21 Sept. 28 |
| Empress Asia Sept. 6 | Sept. 24 | Empress Scotland | Sept. 29 Oct. 4 |
| Empress Canada Sept. 22 | Oct. 8 | Empress France | Oct. 13 Oct. 19 |
| Empress Russia Oct. 4 | Oct. 22 | Empress Scotland | Oct. 27 Nov. 2 |
| Empress Australia Oct. 19 | Nov. 7 | Montcalm | Nov. 16 Nov. 23 |
| Empress Asia Nov. 1 | Nov. 19 | Empress Scotland | Nov. 30 |
| Empress Canada Nov. 17 | Dec. 3 | Empress France | Dec. 9 Dec. 15 |
| Empress Russia Nov. 29 | Dec. 17 | Empress Scotland | Dec. 23 Dec. 29 |

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Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

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KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi.

s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 23rd Aug.

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy.

s.s. "NANYO MARU No. 1" ... on or about 23rd Aug.

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITARAI, Agent.

Branch Office: No. 27, Bonham Strand, West. Tel. Central No. 155.

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and glossy curls

of your little boy or girl,

that will not forever stay

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A. of an outfit you

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& Co. show it to you.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 1. THERAPION No. 2. THERAPION No. 3. No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for Gravel. Each bottle contains 100 capsules. Price 1/6. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists. KEYSER, SON & CO., 10, Abchurch Lane, London E.C. 4.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Aug. 29th.

Sailing and Fares subject to Change Without Notice.

LOW FARES TO EUROPE

LOCAL EQUIVALENT OF

£120 £112 £110

FIRST CLASS CABIN STEAMER SECOND CLASS THROUGHOUT. ON ATLANTIC STEAMER ON ATLANTIC WITH STOP OVER PRIVILEGES AT PORTS OF CALL AND POINTS IN UNITED STATES.

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|---------------|---|-------------------|
| SAN FRANCISCO | DIRECT TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS. | YOSEMITE |
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| SALT LAKE | | FEATHER RIVER |
| CHICAGO | | YELLOW STONE PARK |
| NEW YORK | | NIAGARA FALLS. |

HONGKONG—MANILA

"PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... Aug. 29th.
 "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Sept. 3rd.

HONGKONG—CALCUTTA

FREIGHT ONLY

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

For Full Information regarding Rates, Space, etc., Apply to—

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Cable Address: Tel. Central 141. Canton Agents: "SOLANO." 3322. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

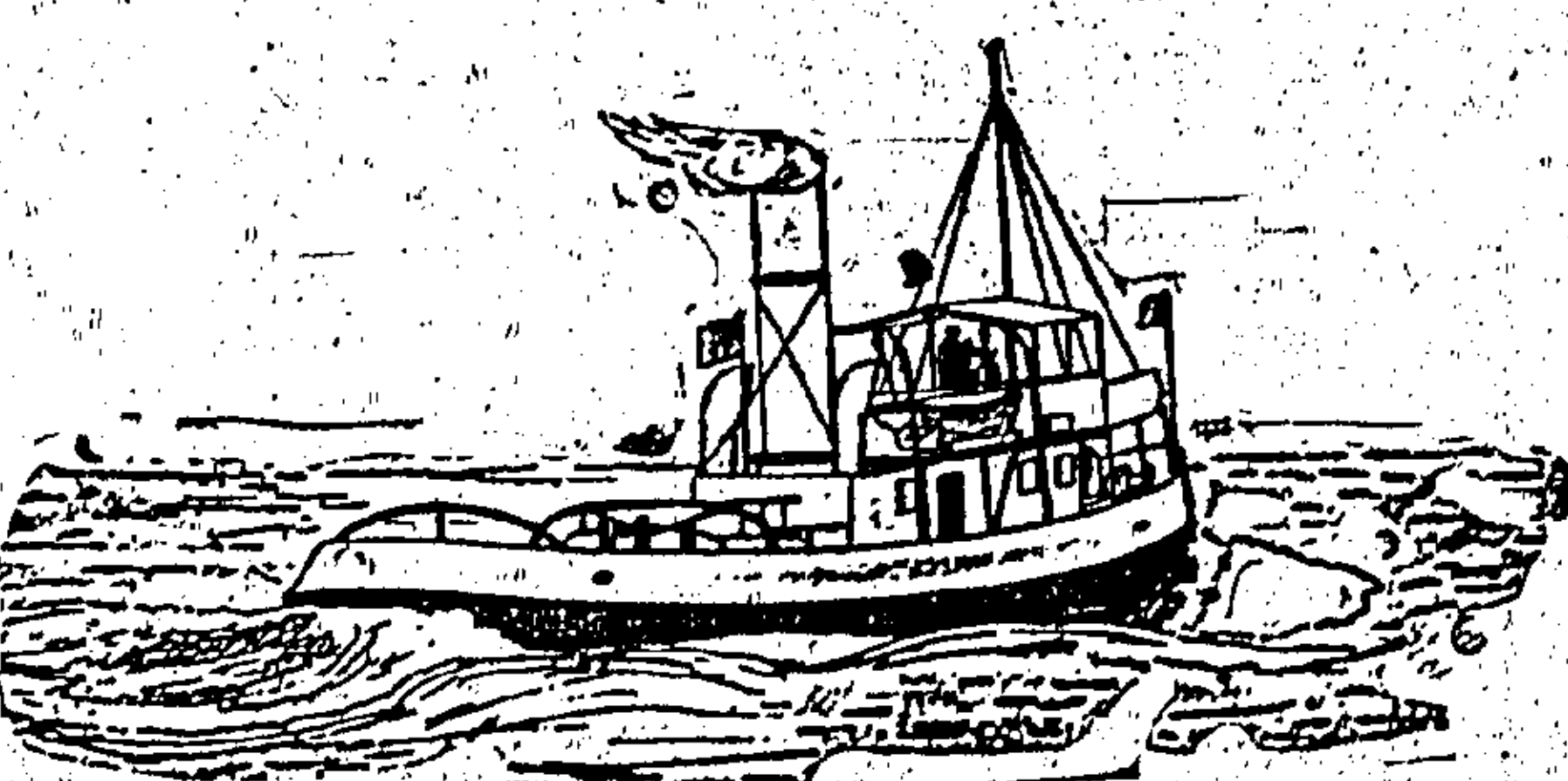
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Japan ports Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada. Through passage rates to Europe via America \$405 G.4420 G.4440.

SHIDYUOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 5th Sept., at 11 a.m.
 KAGA MARU ... Monday, 15th Oct.
 MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.
 HAKONE MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Aug., at 4 p.m.
 SUWA MARU ... Thursday, 29th Aug., at 11 a.m.
 HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
 MATSUUE MARU ... First half Sept.
 LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.
 DARBAN MARU ... First half Sept.
 SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.
 TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.
 YOSHINO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Oct., at 11 a.m.
 NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.
 LISBON MARU ... Friday, 31st Aug.
 BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.
 KANAGAWA MARU ... End Oct. or beginning Nov.
 BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.
 WAKASA MARU ... Monday, 27th Aug.
 CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
 RANGOON MARU ... Thursday, 30th Aug.
 NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 18th Aug., at 6 p.m.
 SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 LIVERPOOL MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Aug.
 MUROGAN MARU ... Sunday, 26th Aug.
 HAKUZAKI MARU ... Tuesday, 28th Aug.
 NAGANO MARU ... Thursday, 30th Aug.
 For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2423. F. OGURI, Manager.

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Boiler, Pumps, Founders and Constructional Engineers and Repairers.

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UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "KASAMA" ... 3rd Sept. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... 28th Aug. ... 1st Class 292, 2nd Class 262.

PASSAGE RATES TO LONDON.

S.S. "A" Class Steamers ... 1st Class 292, 2nd Class 262.
 S.S. "B" Class Steamers ... 1st Class 284, 2nd Class 256.
 S.S. "C" Class Steamers ... 1st Class 258.

S.S. "C" Class Steamers comprise those of the "C" type which have accommodation for a few passengers, but do not carry Doctor or Stewards.

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For further particulars apply to—

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Joint Service of the

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Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF BOSTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th August.
 S.S. "ANTIOCHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th Sept.
 S.S. "BELLEROPHON" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Sept.
 S.S. "CITY OF BAGDAD" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
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HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.**M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.**

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

| Mail Steamers. | Next Sailings from Marseilles. | P.N. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan. | Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles. |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| ORAMBORD | ... | ... | 20th Aug. |
| PAUL LECAT | ... | ... | 3rd Sept. |
| ANDRE LEBON | ... | ... | 17th Sept. |
| AMBOISE | ... | ... | 1st Oct. |
| CORDILLERE | ... | ... | 15th Oct. |
| ANGERS | ... | ... | 29th Oct. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) ... 85.00. 04. B CLASS (1st Class) ... 85.00. 04.
 STEAMERS (2nd) ... 68.00. 04. STEAMERS (2nd) ... 62.00. 04.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boat).

S.S. "C. BORISE" loading for HAYBE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 15th August.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in restaurants, lounge and excellent cuisine.

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SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAICHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Tuesday, 21st Aug. at 1 p.m.
 HAICHONG ... Capt. W. G. Pasmore ... Friday, 24th Aug. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakely Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

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Lines

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 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 MEYER, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

| S.S. | Tonnage | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| "KASHMIR" | 8,860 | 22nd Aug. Noon | Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp. |
| "ALIPORE" | 5,273 | 23rd Aug. Noon | Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way. |
| "MACEDONIA" | 11,089 | 7th Sept. | B'way, Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp. |
| "SIOLIA" | 8,613 | 20th Sept. | Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way. |
| "DONGOLA" | 8,633 | 21st Sept. | B'way, Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp. |
| "MANTUA" | 10,802 | 21st Oct. | Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way. |
| "SOUTHA" | 8,566 | 17th Oct. | B'way, Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp. |
| "KARVALA" | 9,088 | 18th Oct. | Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp. |
| "CALDONIA" | 7,622 | 2nd Nov. | do. |
| "NELLORE" | 8,853 | 4th Nov. | do. |
| "MALWA" | 10,241 | 16th Nov. | do. |
| "KALYAN" | 9,062 | 30th Nov. | B'way, Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp. |
| "SOUTHAN" | 6,896 | 13th Dec. | Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way. |

1924.

| S.S. | Tonnage | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-------------|---------|-----------------------|---|
| "MACEDONIA" | 11,089 | 25th Jan. | MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call |
| "KASHMIR" | 8,860 | 8th Feb. | do. |
| "MOREA" | 10,811 | 22nd Feb. | do. |
| "KARVALA" | 9,088 | 7th March | do. |
| "NALLERA" | 15,983 | 21st March | do. |
| "DELTA" | 8,627 | 4th April | do. |
| "CHINA" | 7,852 | 18th April | do. |

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

| S.S. | Tonnage | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|----------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| "WARINA" | 5,120 | 18th Aug. 10 a.m. | Bangkok Direct. |
| "JAPAN" | 6,082 | 1st Sept. | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta. |
| "JANUS" | 4,824 | 4th Sept. | do. |

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| S.S. | Tonnage | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-----------|---------|-----------------------|--|
| "EASTERN" | 4,000 | 1st Sept. | Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne. |
| "ARAPURA" | 6,000 | 8th Oct. | do. |

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Northampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

| S.S. | Tonnage | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-----------|---------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| "MANTUA" | 10,802 | 24th Aug. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| "SIOLIA" | 8,613 | 25th Aug. | Shanghai. |
| "TANDA" | 8,856 | 29th Aug. | Yokohama & Kobe. |
| "KARVALA" | 9,088 | 8th Sept. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| "ARAPURA" | 6,000 | 11th Sept. | Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 in. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

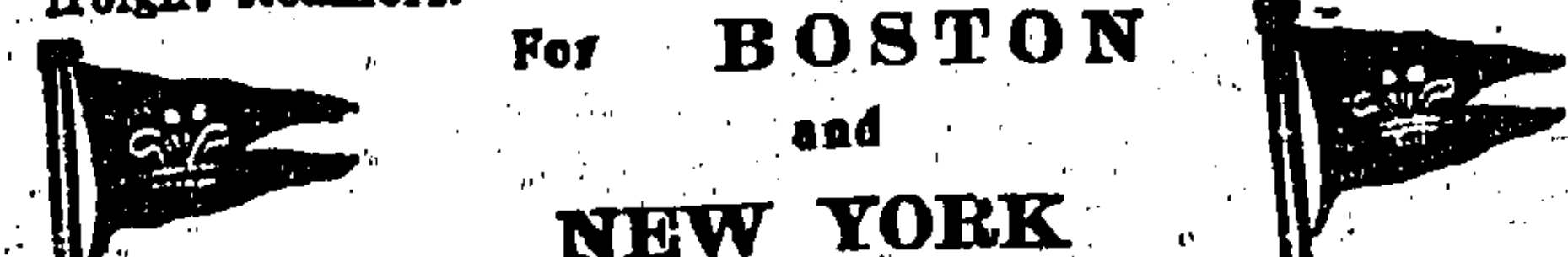
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.
 For BOSTON and NEW YORK



S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... on 1st September, at Noon.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

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Telephone: Central 3165
 Telegrams (Furnessline)

S. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
 LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" ... Sunday, 18th Sept.
 "RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES" via Saigon
 Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.
 "CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 18th Sept.

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.
 "SUMATRA MARU" ... Monday, 20th Aug.
 "ARGUN MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th Sept.

HAIPHONG, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE & DELI—Regular monthly Passenger Service.
 "PUSHO MARU" ... Saturday, 1st Sept.
 CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.
 "HONOLULU MARU" ... Wednesday, 12th Sept.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.
 "HAWAII MARU" ... Friday, 21st Aug.
 NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Beginning of Aug.
 "ATLAS MARU" ... Beginning of Sept.
 JAPAN PORTS—Kobe, Yokohama via Shanghai.
 "AMAZON MARU" ... Friday, 21st Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.
 "AMAKURA MARU" ... Wednesday, 22nd Aug. Noon.
 TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
 "BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 23rd Aug.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.
 "TOYEN MARU" ... Monday, 23rd Sept.
 For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to
 Tel. Central No. 4099. K. BIRMA, Manager.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

| Ports | Steamer | Date of Departure |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| SHANGHAI | "KANGHONG" | On 19th Aug. D.L. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK | "KALGAN" | On 19th Aug. Noon |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI | "YINGCHOW" | On 19th Aug. 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN | "SHANTUNG" | On 20th Aug. 4 p.m. |
| JAVA | "TAIKOOYAN" | On 21st Aug. D.L. |
| HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG | "YUNNAN" | On 21st Aug. 9 a.m. |
| AMOI & SHANGHAI | "SUNNING" | On 22nd Aug. D.L. |
| CHIOO & NEWCHANG | "HANYANG" | On 22nd Aug. D.L. |
| MANILA | "TEAN" | On 22nd Aug. 4 p.m. |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI | "LIANGCHOW" | On 23rd Aug. 4 p.m. |
| HONGAT | "CHENAN" | On 24th Aug. 10 a.m. |

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pakow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
 (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
 Agents
 Telephone Central 33.
 CARGO & PASSENGERS CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

(HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.)

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

| Steamer | Arr. Hongkong from Australia | Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sasekara, & Aus. Ports |
|------------|------------------------------|---|
| "CHANGSHA" | 25th August | 29th August, 4 p.m. |

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
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 (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents
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EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO
 FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "West Chopaka" ... Leave Hongkong 31st Aug.
 U.S.S. "West Carmona" ... Leave Hongkong 1st Sept.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS, THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "West Carmona" ... Leave Hongkong 1st Sept.
 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

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 Phone Central No. 3008.
 K. A. HEYUM, Res. Agent.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK BERTH

For BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 19th Aug.
 S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 12th Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR
 LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
 FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.
 REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS & B&B.

FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about 2nd Sept.
 S.S. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about 2nd Oct.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 2nd Sept.
 S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about end of Sept.
 S.S. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about end of Oct.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... sailing from Calcutta on or about 25th Sept.
 Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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 Agents.
 Telephone Central 1030.

